The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,271 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
l. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th Jan.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd "
l. Soudan	4194	800	A. R. Johnson	30th "
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
l. Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th "
— Assam	2035	500	S. F. Cotts	20th "
l. Tanjore	4300	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	6th Mar.
l. Hydaspes	3284	600	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	20th "
l. Bokhara	3944	500	H. Weigholl	27th "
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
l. Surat	3412	550	C. H. Edwards	10th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
l. Chusan	4500	850	H. Wyatt	24th "

The steamers marked l. proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M. via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	On 1885.
SURAT	3143 550	C. E. Edwards	22rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500 850	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116 600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.			
TINO	5,000	850 on Sunday	1st Feb. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850 on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	28th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Reguzin	3,500 550	2-d May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300 Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bochtingor	3,500 450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "AVOCA," Capt. Kiyhn, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.—For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

THE s.s. "ARAGO" for LONDON, to SAIL about 25th January; has excellent accommodation. Fare Rs. 300. We can book passengers by several other Steamers for different ports at a similar low fare. Every information on application personally or by letter to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Travellers' Agents and Bankers.

28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

NEW ARRIVAL.

FRENCH PROVISIONS

Anchovies in Oil.
Anchovies in Brine.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Boneless Sardines.
Camembert Cheese.
Cepes.
French Soup.
French Jams and Jellies
Fruits in Brandy.
Haricot Verts.
Macaroni in bottles.
Olive Farcis.
Pateds Foigrap.
Petit Pois.
Prunes in 1 lb. & 2 lb. jars.
Sweets in variety.
Truffles in bottles and tins.
Truffled Sausages.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PUKULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th January, 1885, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TARASP,

FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle.....Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen..... 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,
TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap-and India rubber Washer, complete.

		Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	Wicker covered	7 8
" 00 One and a half gallon size	"	9 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	"	12 0
" 1 Three and a half gallon size	"	12 8
" 2 Five gallon size	"	14 8
" 3 Six "	"	17 8
		20 0
		24 8
		27 0
		30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH, UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.
PRIZE MEDAL AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION 1883.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HONEY-SOAP

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

PERFECTLY pure and delicately scented. By its use, a smooth skin and clear complexion is quickly produced and also retained.

Per box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES

OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S

Rondeletia.	Eau de Cologne.
	Lavender Water.

ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
Jockey Club.	Sweet Briar.
White Rose.	New Mown Hay
Edelweiss.	Empress of India.

LUNDBORG'S (New York)

Edenia.	Maréchal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Piesse and Lubin's Oppoponax.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, and

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

CUT AND FINISHED WITH GREAT CARE AND CORRECT TASTE.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

DRESS SUITS,	75 TO 120	Immense Choice of	
VISITING SUITS,	64 TO 80	"The Newest"	
LOUNGE SUITS,	30 TO 48	Materials.	

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

THE BOMBAY CENTRE
OF THE
ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON,

BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, ESQ., B.C.S.,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A PUBLIC MEETING

To receive the Annual Report and to present Certificates

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1885,

AT 5-30 P.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
WILL OCCUPY THE CHAIR.

Supported by the Provisional Committee and other Friends of the Association.

HAROLD R. KING,
Hon. Secretary.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SILK MERCERS AND FANCY DRESS COSTUMIERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, most respectfully invite the attention of the public to their immense stock of materials including some of the finest Silks and Satins ever manufactured, specially adapted for Fancy Dress Costumes of all ages and Nationalities. Special attention has always been paid to this department of the business. The immense assortment and the brilliant hues of materials on hand (as worn during the past ages) will enable the most fastidious to decide upon a Costume.

WHAT CAN I WEAR?

Is invariably the question asked. To answer this we beg to state that we have a complete Album of Costumes open for inspection—the experience and taste of first class Dress-makers; the experience and taste of a first class Milliner, and the experience and taste of a first class Cutter from the well-known house of Pooles, London, coupled with the enormous Stock of Fancy Materials to select from. We are in a position to produce the most novel artistic, rich and elaborate Dresses, either Historical, Dramatical, Aligorical, National or Fancy, in cotton or more expensive rich materials.

FANCY MATERIALS.

Bright coloured French Merinos, bright coloured and Spangled Tarlatans, Muslins, rich coloured Silks, rich coloured Sarahs, Satins in the most brilliant shades, Silk Gauzes, Velvets, Velveteens, Sateens.

Fancy Buttons, Fringes, Coins, Spangles, Stars, Paris Diamonds, Rubies, Imitation Jewellery, &c., &c.

ASQUITH & LORD'S

SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Colored Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
India Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30 0
Blue Serge, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30 0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35 0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates	Rs. 40-0 to 45 0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35 0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40 0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots, very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 0 to 45 0 to 52 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first-class style	45 0 to 55 0
Vests to match	10 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24 0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26 0
Gaiters to match the above	7 8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS

	Rs. a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	40 0 to 50 0
Vests to match	10 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style, Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and	95 0

WEDDING SUITS.

Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50 0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9 0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 0 to 20 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	30 0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Shirt with Collar attached	9 0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear	23 0
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	30 0
Warm English Chesterfields	45 0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36 0
Ulsters, a splendid garment for Travellers	60

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

TEN per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST. CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1885, at 5-30 p.m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January, 1885.

THOSE WHO WANT

TO PRESENT NOTHING BUT BEST LONDON-MADE 18-Carat Gold ALBERT CHAINS of Full size and of a most BEAUTIFUL PATTERN may kindly apply to Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, 47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort. THE ONLY OLDEST HOUSE in Bombay for sale of such Chains at the LOWEST Rates.

TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.
(OWNER GOING HOME.)

ONE of the best Tea Gardens in the Kangra-Valley, Punjab, producing about 16,000 lbs. tea a year, and will soon yield 20,000 lbs., near Cashmere. Good shooting, large local European population. In full working order, for black and green teas. Large outturn per acre and cheap cost of production, well trained native staff of tea-makers. Good climate. For full particulars apply to H. C., care of Manager, Holta Tea Co., Ld., Palampur, Kangra Valley.

THE s. s. MIRANDA has ARRIVED from Cardiff and is discharging in the Price's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Consignees of packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents, s. s. Miranda.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
" Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
" Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
" Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
" Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED
MILD, MELLOW and FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout. One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenoma.	

Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co's branch Establishment East-street Poona.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE

SEVERAL HORSES, single or in pairs, all go in single and double harness or team, some are broken to the saddle, immediately available. Apply personally to

LIEUT. BUTLER,
H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Parel.

EOS
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
No. 12, Kalbadavee-road,

HAS OPENED NEW STUDIO ROOM lately, and photos. of all sizes are taken out splendidly. Charges very moderate.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.
THE CASH BAZAAR. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, advertised to be held at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow this day, Monday, the 12th day of January, 1885, at 5 p. m., is now POSTPONED till further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

12th January, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Postonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE WOODLAND BALM for dressing the Hair, promoting its growth, giving it strength, abundance and gloss. Per bottle Re. 1-8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate-street.

TO BE LET, OR Hire, the BYCULLA BILLIARD ROOM. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

FOR SALE, second-hand BILLIARD TABLE complete. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a strong grey arab Gelding, about 14-2 believed sound. Price Rs. 400. Apply Assistant Agent in charge Sachin, Surat.

SELLING OFF, to make room for new supplies coming Crewel Embroidery Silk, Re. 1 for a dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

DAILY EXPENSE and Dhoby's Account Book, with Domestic Cookery and Simple Remedies. Apply at Pearse's, and the Tract and Book Society. Price 5 As.

WE have to sell a FULL-DRESS SADDLE CLOTH, nearly new.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Meadow and Hummum-street, Fort.

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER (lately from England) desires re-engagement as governess to children, or medical governess in a College. Highest references. Miss Potter, Jhansi, N. W. P. No cards.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.—An entertainment for children of members will be given on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, commencing at 6 p. m. Admission free. Tickets will be issued on application to the Librarian on and after TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—Mrs. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

PERRIER JOUET "B." brand, Reserve Cave Champagne Magnums. Rs. 114. Quarts, Rs. 57. Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen, cash. Apply LYON and Co.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Pulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES by the celebrated makers, "Williams and Powell" (established 1780), can be inspected at Soomar Veera's shop, Furniture Bazaar.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings patent hand brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

THE EGYPTIAN DELIGHT.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes. Each per 100. Wolseley, Rs. 3-8; Khedive, Rs. 2-8 and Sphinx, Rs. 2. D. Macropolo, sole agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, with a good knowledge of English, a Mill Store-keeper with previous experience, salary Rs. 35 per month, and an office clerk, salary Rs. 25 per month. Apply with testimonials to Whittle & Co., Veerumgaum.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-3 per annum if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

LOST, between Belgaum and Kurrachee, one white deal box, about 24 inches by 18 inches by 20 inches, clamped with iron, containing records and office books of the Right Wing Office, 20th Bombay N. I. Anybody finding the above is requested kindly to communicate with the Adjutant, 20th Regt., Bombay N. I., Thal Chotiali, Southern Afghanistan.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTIONOF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee, 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, now under thorough repairs. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on the sea-shore on Malabar Hill. The floorings are all tiled and the surrounding verandas are all marbled and the Bungalow is tastefully decorated all throughout with a handsome drawing and dining-room and four bed and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW on "Lower Road," Malabar Hill, with a large garden and fountain in the compound. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by Mr. Campbell, now put into thorough repairs, painted and colour-washed. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, consisting of a very handsome drawing and dining-room and four bed-rooms and is kept in first-class order. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, on the west side, rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

GRANT ROAD.

TO LET, four BUNGALOWS in Grant Road opposite the Station, rents Rs. 100, 80, 70, 60. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FORT.

TO LET with immediate possession a very desirable FIRST FLOOR in Hornby-row above Mr. E. J. Brandon, admirably adopted for Barristers' Chambers, a Solicitors' Office or a Dentist. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

A VERY desirable TOP FLOOR opposite to the present new High Court. Could be used as a residence. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent

NOTICE is hereby given that POREBAI, widow of PURSHOTAM OMERSEY, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim thereon by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Hanuman-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claims.

The property is described as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Wituiwady-street on the northern side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvi in the city of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 83, and bounded on the east by the house of Gomtibai, widow, on the west by the house of Thucker Rutonsey Laljee, on the north by the house hereafter secondly described, and on the south by the Wituiwady-street aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were in the occupation of the tenants of Chintoba Purshotam and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Fanaswady lane on the southern side thereof in Vituiwady, and in the sub-district of Mandvi in the city of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 9, and bounded on the east by the house of Gomtibai, widow, on the west by the house of Thucker Rutonsey Laljee, on the north by Teiwady lane, and on the south by the property herein firstly described and which said premises formerly were in the occupation of the tenants of the said Chintoba Purshotam and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

—Dated this 10th day of January, 1885.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICES.

THE SHARE LIST of MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., Limited, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and for up-country, on MONDAY following, the 19th instant.

Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

HOOP IRON, STEEL HOOP.

I BEG to inform the COTTON PRESS, MILL AGENTS that I have been appointed Agent for COUILLET & MARCINELLE IRON WORKS Co., Ld. COUILLET, BELGIUM, and that the said Co., is prepared to supply them with Hoop Iron, Steel Hoop, delivered free Bombay Harbour at cheap rates.

L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
5 Patell-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
THE *KUMBAKONAM ATHENEUM*.

A weekly Newspaper to be issued from 8th January, 1885. Rates of subscription Rs. 4½ per annum. Postage free. Will contain good readable matter.

Apply with remittance to

K. VEMBIAH SASTRIAL,
Manager and Proprietor,
The *Kumbakonam Atheneum* Office, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
THE ANNUAL BALL
will take place on
FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
COMMITTEE.
Major F. S. HORE.
Major M. P. WYER.
Capt. A. H. ATKINSON.
Capt. G. W. HOUGHTON.
Capt. E. FREEBORN.
Lieut. G. LUND.
Quarter-Master A. F. SOUNDY.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

FOR SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
FIRST-CLASS TANNERY AND TANNERY BUSINESS IN THE N.-W. P.

THE PROPERTY comprises the following pits and other plant:—

12 LAYERS AWAY.
18 HANDLERS.
1 BATT.
11 LIMES.
14 VATS.
DRYING ROOM.
STORE ROOM.
WORKING SHEDS of all descriptions.
BEAMS, &c., &c.

The Stock in trade includes a large supply of Skins and Hides at various stages of the process of tanning, also Stocks of Tanning Material, Babool Bark, Myrabolams, and Sumac, Fish Oil, &c.

The premises will be found replete with every necessary and requisite of the trade, and are situate in the midst of one of the most celebrated districts in India for Hides and Skins, no difficulty whatever in purchasing fresh Skins being experienced also in the midst of a fine Bark Country, Forests of Babool being obtainable at about eight annas per maund, and Myrabolam at a similarly cheap rate.

The lot to be sold as a going concern, the purchaser asking over stock and materials at market value: Implements and necessaries, &c., at a Valuation.

Capital required about Rs. 40,000.

For full particulars, apply to C. V. J., care of *Bombay Gazette Office*.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia—

1 pair of pearl bangles (rae fool)
1 do.
1 do. do. set with diamonds and rubies.
1 Necklace set with diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co. Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., few dozens of surplus beer, porter, wines, bitters, &c., in quarts and pints, cut and stick tobacco in boxes, &c.

Also few cases of soap, sugar, and brandy.

By order of the executors of a deceased Parsee gentleman, 1 brougham, 1 land au, and 1 horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, RICE, AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Company, godowns.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, rice, and other sweepings, &c, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

100 cases preserve fruits in tins.
60 " beer in pints and quarts.
15 " Scotch whiskey.
5 " confectionery.
10 " bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey cholies.
3 " white mulls.
9 " coloured sarries.
1 " Army cloth.
2 " grey and white flannel.

On account of the underwriters—
1 case 11 tins saffron S. W. D. ex s.s. "Venetia."

On account of the concerned—
A quantity of wrought iron pipes.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT BOAT.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jakria Bunder—

An English-built Yacht boat with her masts, sails, ropes, blocks, chains, anchor, &c., &c., as she now lies on the beach.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given by order of the Liquidator that the above company's property in Wynaad and Calicut will be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1885, sale to commence at 4 p. m. at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.'s auction rooms, at No. 41, Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

The property consisting of :—

The Hump estate and jungle, and mining rights, also the buildings on the estate.

The estate consists of 120 acres of coffee full grown, having a small crop (estimated at 4 tons) either on the trees or picked, and about 16 acres of cinchona planted in 1883.

The total area is acres 1614.32, of which about 1170 acres are Virgin forest and 200 acres grassland upon 5 0 acres of the jungle cinchona cultivation might be extended with advantage.

The buildings consist of coffee estate and Mining Superintendent's bungalows (wooden) miners houses, coolies lines stores, pulping house, &c. There are also a few old tools.

The property is situated about 6 miles from Vythery, where there are a telegraph and a Post-office, Magistrate's cutcherry, and a large bazaar, whence supplies can be procured. Vythery is on the main line of road from the Malabar Coast to the Mysore country, and is about 37 miles from Calicut, with which there is good cart communication.

The property is freehold.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A consignment of Bohemian glassware, consisting of flower vases, bowls, coffee cups and saucers, water bottles, scent bottles, rosewater bottles, scent frames, sugar stands, powder stands, pickle bottle, card stands, &c., &c.

Also five casks dinner services.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " shirtings.
10 cases prints.
4 " T red dresses.
5 " shirtings.
1 cottage pianoforte by J. and J. Hopkinson.
1 " " by Chapel.
1 " " by Boisselot Fils and Co.
2 barometers by Negretti Zambra.
1 single poled tent and 1 rowtee.

A number of law and other books, consisting of Criminal Pleadings, Law of Evidence, Law of Contracts, Indian Penal Code, Commentaries on Common Law, Mercantile Law, Bill of Exchange, Hindu Law of Inheritance, Macaulay's Essays, Collection of British Authors, &c.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of empty casks, tin cover, for instruments, battery jars, covered wire packing cases, stone jars, &c.

On account of the concerned—
B D B 1629-B P 1634—1 case gold brocades,

By order of Dhuna Bhuggu and Co., and on account at the risk of Khakee Arut, Khan Mahomed Khakee and Abdoolla Khakee.—
2 cases alpacca.
1 " silk piecegoods.

At 2 p.m.

Any horses and carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS TEAK-SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara-bunder—

100 Superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares averaging from 25 to 55 c. ft. per log.

On account and at the risk of Kirson Khimjee—
30 First class teak squares.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rahaman—
14 First-class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE DUBASH BOAT ZOROASTER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo-bunder by order of Messrs. Odhowjee Currumchund and Nursey Currumchund, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes—

The Dubash boat Zoroaster, of the burthen of 83 Bombay candies, bearing registered No. 4121, with her tackles, apparels, anchors, masts, ropes, &c., as she lies off Apollo-bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS, SCANTLINGS AND BATTENS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

80 tons superior Moulmein teak boards, scantlings, and battens of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Kalbadavie-road, next to the Kalbadavie Post Office, the surplus stock-in-trade and sample goods, superior fancy ivory handled silk umbrellas, dress silk and satin furniture, chints, sets of aluminium and silver carrings and brooches, real meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, perfumery, English leather writing desks, cash boxes English tin tea trays, courier bags, large and small powerful stereoscopes with slides, medicine chest, dog-cart, whips, girths, walkingsticks, chubb's door and chest locks, a splendid fish aquarian fitted on a genuine babulwood trunk, garden water fountain, pictures in gilt, blackwood and bamboo (antique) frames, large size panorama hanging balls, richly carved blackwood, plain teakwood and solid mohagany office and household furniture, show cases and glass door cupboards, a strong English-made large size ice box, glass plated and crockery-ware, velvet carpet rugs, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, Nash, and other makers, a best electro-plated 6 light candelabra, 1, 2, and 4 light kerosine oil hanging and pedestal lamps, hanging vases, lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, wearing apparels, novels and other reading books, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, superior pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant-road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, an English-built self-driving phaeton, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, garden plants, &c., the property of D. CAMPBELL, Esquire.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, "Religious system of the Parsees," Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Band, R. V. R., Bandstand, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Miranda (s), from Cardiff; Thiabe (s), Trieste; and Africana and Alchofe, Damaun. Yesterday:—Chilka (s), from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Bokhara (s), for China, &c.; Oorun (s), Bhownuggur; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool, &c.; Teviot (s), Havre, &c.; and Ellora (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Iran (s), for Bhownuggur.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Rubezahl	Piotow.
Valse	Laura	Milloker.
Potpourri	A Musical Tour through Europe	Conradi.
Valse	Venetia	C. Louthian.
Polka	Victoria	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of December are quoted below:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Green Line, Down		1	Anna.	530465
Green " Down		1	"	534736
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Lavender Line, Down		2	"	044895
Green " Up		2	"	066251
Special " "		1½	"	031138
Yellow " "		1½	"	070064
Green " "		1½	"	081332
" " "		1½	"	081405
Red " Down		1	"	229380
" " Up		1	"	232248
Blue " Up		1	"	306131
" " Down		1	"	329859
Lavender " Up		1	"	343246
Yellow " "		1	"	450881
" " Down		1	"	451705
Green " Up		1	"	571950
Lavender " Down		½	"	057675

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 15th current, the charges on issuing foreign money-orders, and British postal notes will be regulated by schedule No. 21, viz., 1s. 7d. per rupee.

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.—H. H. the Chief of Sangli inspected the Native Institution on Thursday last, and was pleased to communicate to the managers his good opinion of the management of the school.

TRIBUTE TO LORD RIPON.—Mr. Mohamed Cassum of Surat having addressed some Persian verses to Lord Ripon, chronicling the principal events of his administration, has received a letter from Mr. Primrose, thanking him on behalf of his lordship.

LECTURE AT THE TOWN HALL.—We have been requested to remind our readers that Ervad Jamshedjee Jevanjee Mody, B. A., the chief priest of the Colaba fire-temple, delivers his lecture on "The principles of the Zoroastrian religion" at the Town Hall this afternoon 5 o'clock. H. E. the Governor will preside.

STEALING SUGAR.—Mowjee Monjee pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of sugar, before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday. Accused used to follow carts loaded with bags of sugar with a hollowed probe, which he used to insert into the bags, and steal the sugar. Admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Siddoo Soobhana, aged 45 years. Deceased was a labourer and had been suffering occasionally from pains in the chest and difficulty of breathing. He died somewhat suddenly at 7 p.m. on Saturday, at his house in Peeroo Havildar-lane, and the cause was that death had been caused by

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

WE share in the disappointment expressed by our contemporaries at Mr. Wordsworth not having been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University. The only objection to Mr. Pelle's appointment is that he is not Mr. Wordsworth. The former gentleman is in every respect worthy of the honour. Mr. Pelle's connection with the Educational Department dates as far back as 1870. His colleagues still remember him as one of the most successful Directors of Public Instruction in Bombay.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE University of Bombay could not find a better occupant for her Vice-Chancellor's chair than Mr. James Pelle. But we thought, and still think, that the traditions of the University might have been more than fully maintained by the nomination of the learned Principal of Elphinstone College, for whom not only Bombay, but all India, has spoken out repeatedly. Did Mr. Wordsworth decline the honour? If the requirements of the State came in the way of his appointment, it is clear that the State and the University could not well pull together. Even in that case the Government of the day might have been magnanimous. But, however magnanimous it was once upon a time, Government genius to many to have lost the trick of late. Men in power have an idea that the virtue of forbearance or tolerance is incompatible with discipline. The idea is fatal to good government.—*Indian Spectator.*

TWO WAYS TO FAME.

THERE are two ways to fame—one by doing actions beneficial to the country, and the other by doing actions disastrous to the country's cause. Mr. N. S. Ginwalla has adopted the latter course in his anxiety to secure fame. This individual failed in raising the wind by attempting a libel on the fair name of Parsee womenkind. He now tries the game of going directly against the views of all who work sincerely for the good of India. He has sent a paper to the London-East India Association against the Civil Service age agitation. Unfortunately, this Association, which is being maintained by the natives of India, has, since the return of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to India, become an instrument in the hands of the enemies of this country.—*East Goftar.*

THE RIPON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE Ripon Memorial Fund at Bombay has already gone over Rs. 1,00,000. This is fair progress; but it needs stimulation. Every contributor must try to bring a few others with him. What are they doing in Bengal and Madras? Our friends are no doubt at work. But, as the *Hindu* remarked some time ago, it would be a pity if this one national movement were split up into many local or sectional projects of limited utility.—*Indian Spectator.*

LORD REAY.

A valued friend writes from London:—Bombay has drawn a prize in Lord Reay. The *Times*, I see, is very peevish about the selection—says his lordship is doctrinaire, and not a practical politician. Capping criticisms from quarter on Indian matters and at this juncture is a very good sign, and really adds to the significance of the appointment. Those of us who know the quality of the Scotch-Dutch Baron have no fear of his success. Firmness, tact, decision, conviction is that if he can only be induced to devote his whole public career to India, that will be an omen for good in every possible way. True, he knows nothing of this country; but with the peculiarly varied experience of a Governor of Bombay, who will see things for himself, he will find the best possible apprenticeship for Indian service. To be can, after his turn with you, resist the temptations that will be put in his way, to fulfil life here, he may make the best possible Governor-General that India can have in the last decade of the century. "Doctrinaire" indeed! This is merely the sneer of back officials. Lord Reay has already mastered the principles of the art of government, and only wants that touch of true imperialism which he will acquire in India as a second nature, and then he will be a perfect statesman.—*Id.*

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IN BOMBAY.

IN the course of an interview with a few representative native gentlemen on Wednesday last, Lord Randolph Churchill showed that he knew much more about India than he had allowed himself credit for. His lordship followed the exposition of some of the larger problems with intelligent interest, and in one or two cases brought the interviewers to a dead pause by raising questions the relevance of which could not be questioned. He showed, too, that he was willing to learn and to turn his knowledge to account whenever he got an opportunity. Further, he did not hesitate to say what it is impossible for Indian reformers to get by way of concessions under present circumstances, what concessions they *may* secure, and what is the best way of securing them. On both sides it was a highly satisfactory meeting. We hope that native friends, in all principal centres will welcome the distinguished visitor. It will be many years before another English politician comes to India, so quick, so powerful, and with such immense aptitude.—*Id.*

PUNITIVE FINES.

THIS is the fifth time we appeal to the local Government to give up the practice of burdening a village with additional police at the cost of the villagers on account of some offence committed by individuals. This primitive arrangement may go unchallenged in Turkey; but we thought our local administration was conducted on less barbarous principles. It is the bounden duty of the police to prevent crime, or to detect the perpetrator, at any rate without indiscriminate torture. But here we have the police neglecting their duty, and for that very neglect obtaining an accession of strength at the expense of the public, whom His Excellency in Council is pleased to fine for the misconduct of some one of its members!—*Id.*

LORD REAY.

THE Edinburgh correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, writing under date the 18th ultimo, said:—"Another Scotsman for India! This time we can scarcely claim him, as we did Mr. Grant Duff, or Sir James Fergusson, who were in every respect of our blood and lineage. His name is profoundly Scottish, for as has been hinted by a weakling jester, he is the 'Reay-l Mackay.' His mother was a Dutch lady, but he has not inherited from her any of that 'Batavian grace' about which Disraeli chaffed Mr. Beresford Hope. In fact, he is tall and slender, and dark-bearded, and in some respects suggest that from such a mixture of the race as Dutch and Scottish can be produced a very good specimen of an Englishman. Lord Reay is a very clever fellow, but is not quite so clever as he thinks himself to be. He is a thoughtful, scholarly man,—one whose studies might have fitted him from an academic post rather than for the task of Government. Those who hear him when he reaches Bombay will find that while the matter of his speeches is excellent, his pronunciation is not perfect, suggesting that the speaker is German or French, and beset with those lingual difficulties which make our speech a difficulty to Continental folks. I must say that public expectation did not point to Lord Reay if the Prime Minister did wish to 'do something' for his supporters. If Sir Lyon Playfair had been appointed—by the bye he is a native of India, for he was born at Meerut—this would have been quite up to expectation. Sir Lyon is waiting for something, but he seems to be unwilling to leave home, and to be unable to accept any office at home which would cause him to seek re-election. Going back on Lord Reay, I may mention that the 'better half' of him is almost Scottish, he having married an heiress who had married a wealthy Scotsman, Mr. Mitchell of Stow, and through whom, on his death, Lady Reay became proprietor of large property in Scotland which she brought to enrich her second husband. In fact, it is through his marriage with this Anglo-Scottish lady that Lord Reay has any relation to this country at all, for though inheritor of a peerage in Scotland he had to be naturalised on his marriage. So that the 'chief of the Clan Mackey' is not much of a Scotsman after all!"

MALTREATING A BIRMINGHAM EDITOR.

A SERIOUS outrage arising out of the discussion provoked by the recent Aston riots was committed at Birmhingham on Dec 16 upon Mr. R. S. Kirk, editor and publisher of a weekly satirical print called the *Dart*. In the last issue of that publication appeared an article relative to the Aston riots in which it was stated that, should the case go no further, everyone in the country would know what reliance to place in future on Mr. Chamberlain's word when backed up by the oaths of "professional pickpockets, bruisers, and watch stealers." These epithets appear to have caused great irritation among the witnesses alluded to, and yesterday afternoon a number of them assembled near the *Dart* office, and some of them, under the pretence that they came from the Conservative Association got access to the Kirk's room, whither they were promptly followed by others. A spokesman at once demanded of Mr. Kirk what he meant by terming him and his colleagues thieves and pickpockets, and Mr. Kirk's reply failing to satisfy the intruders, cries were raised of "Haul him down," "Fetch him out" and "douse him." Foreseeing personal danger, Mr. Kirk hastily withdrew into an inner office, but he was followed by the roughs. One or two of Mr. Kirk's workmen endeavoured to protect him from violence, but they were thrust aside, and the roughs seized Mr. Kirk and dragged him out to the staircase landing. Cries were then raised by the men below of "Chuck him over," "Thrash him." His assailants, however, contented themselves with dragging him down the successive flights of stairs, dropping him heavily on each landing. On reaching the groundfloor, Mr. Kirk succeeded in making his escape from his assailants, who pursued him with cries of "Strip him," until he reached the New-street railway station, where he invoked the aid of the officials. One of these, who tried to protect him, however, was roughly handled by the mob. Kirk subsequently went to the police office, where he lodged a complaint with reference to the assault, and he was advised to take the ordinary legal proceedings against the offenders.

MR. DAVITT'S PRISON LIFE.

MESSRS CHAPMAN AND HALL have just issued, in two volumes, "Leaves from a Prison Diary; or Lectures to a Solitary Audience." By Michael Davitt, Founder of the Land League. The book bears the following dedication:—"To the memory of the little confiding friend whose playful moods and loving familiarity helped to cheer the solitude of a convict cell; to my pet blackbird, 'Joe,' these prison jottings are affectionately dedicated." This bird, which came into his possession soon after his admission to Portland Prison, seems to have afforded the prisoner some pleasant companionship and he thus writes of him in his preface:—

He would stand upon my breast as I lay in bed in the morning and awaken me from sleep. He would perch upon the edge of my plate and share my porridge. His familiarity was such that on showing him a small piece of slate-pencil, and then placing it in my waistcoat pocket, he would immediately abstract it. He would perch upon the edge of my slate as it was adjusted between my knees, and watching the course of the pencil as I wrote, would make the most amusing efforts to peck the marks from off the slate. He would "fetch and carry" as faithfully as any well-trained dog. Towards evening he would resort to his perch, the post of the iron bedstead, and there remain, silent and still, till the drawing of another day when his chirrup would again be heard. One evening "Joe" sat upon his perch, it occurred to me to constitute him chairman and audience of a course of lectures; and with him constantly before me as the representative of my fellow-creatures, I jotted down what I have substantially reproduced in the following pages.

Here are some of Mr. Davitt's observations on the physiognomy of his fellow-prisoners:—

The common notion, so prevalent among the novel-reading and other portions of the public, that the criminal classes, or habitues of prisons, are all of a Bill Sikes, or similar physiognomic stamp of character, is as untrue and misleading as would be the supposition that all the people who go to church must be saints, or at least holy people. The cleverest burglars I have ever conversed with, as well as the most noted swindlers with whom I have been in forced association, might pass in society for members of quite opposite professions. The master-burglar whom Dickens has portrayed, and whom the comic journals reproduce in their cartoons as the type of the most dangerous criminal order, is not as frequently met with in a convict prison as generally believed. I have conversed in prison with over twenty, and have been for years a close observer of several other murderers, without being able to trace a predilection to that greatest of all crimes, either in the conduct or facial expressions of these individuals.

He devotes several chapters to a detailed description of the various classes of convicts who have come under his observation, and with whom he has conversed, and some passages in them are rather interesting:—

Burglars seldom receive more than 20 per cent. of the value of their booty from the buyers to whom they dispose of it. Sometimes they get a quarter or than coin. A £10 Bank of England note will bring but £2 from a buyer, while £100 worth of plate would be only worth £15 or £20 to the thief who would risk years of liberty in obtaining it; and so on of all convertible valuables. If the stories told by these criminals can be credited, many men of apparent stainless character in the commercial world owe most of their wealth to direct dealing with professional thieves.

One thief, who was known as "Jerry," boasted of having swindled Lord Aberdare when, as Mr. Bruce, he filled the office of Home Secretary:—

He deliberately walked one day into the Home Office, and, with a bold front, sent in his card to the Secretary of State, who at that time was Mr. B——, now Lord A——. On this being accorded, "Jerry" represented himself as a waiter from Willis's, and as having been employed at a special supper party, who was one of Mr. B——'s constituents from A—— shire. He, the gentleman, had come up to London on business a few days previously, and had unconsciously emptied all of both cash and bank-notes, business transactions referred to, and found himself, when on point of departure home, without what would either pay his hotel bill, or purchase a railway ticket. To borrow money from those with whom he had dined on the night in question was out of the circumstances he had none in London. It occurred to him in this dilemma that he was a constituent of Mr. B——'s: and as he had voted for him at the last election, he might venture to apply to him for the loan of that would extricate him from this little difficulty, which, of course, would be returned immediately on his arrival home. A card with a name and an address was then handed to the Home Secretary by the reputed waiter, with the request that the story told by "Jerry," seemed so satisfactory to Mr. B—— that he expressed his gladness to be able to serve a constituent thus situated. On looking into his purse, Mr. B—— discovered, to his sorrow, it was not enough change about me. Would a cheque for £10 answer, think you?" "The gentleman only bid me ask for £8," replied the astute Jerry, "and I think he would prefer having it in change." Whereupon, the Home Secretary called a clerk from a desk, borrowed the requisite amount, and handed it to "Jerry."

At Dartmoor Mr. Davitt met several of the class he describes as aristocratic impostors:—

Dartmoor contained several of this class during the first three years of my time in that prison. Most of them had succeeded in obtaining admission to the stocking-knitting party, which, in consequence, became known among the rest of the prisoners as "the upper-ten push." The party numbered among its members a Russian "count," an English "major-general," a colonel, a "captain," the "heir-apparent to a earldom," and other distinguished individuals claiming somewhat less exalted positions in the world of importance and fame. The colonel was the only *bona fide* aristocrat in the crowd. He had been a member of his family the governor of an island under the British Crown, and owed his imprisonment to some offence or other the nature of which I could never rightly learn. Nothing could be more laughter-provoking than to one capable of finding food for amusement in the eccentricities of human character than the studied deportment and conversation of these exquisite shams. A company of old maids, emulous to appear younger than appearances would warrant, could not exhibit more ridiculous expressions of face or of carriage than were presented by this assortment of precious rascals in their efforts to equal or outdo the colonel in the manner of bearing, which at last quite natural upon his whole personal conduct.

Of the influence of pernicious literature in making criminals, Mr. Davitt says:—

Among young thieves are often found youths who have had honest parents and a proper bringing up. These are the victims of such works as "Blueskin," "Three-finger Jack," "Jack Sheppard," "Claud Duval," or "Dick Turpin," and the various other pestiferous criminal novelettes which have obtained such an immense circulation among boys of industrial classes of these countries during the past twenty years. The writers of these thief-making sheets represent their pickpocket, highwayman or burglar hero in picturesque colours, and hundreds of bright intelligent boys have been torn from the homes of respectable parents through the instrumentality of this literature of rascaldom, and have become cast, in most cases, for life to nature among the felon ranks of habitual criminal life.

With regard to foreign thieves in English prisons, we are informed that:

A good knowledge of French and German, with some Italian thieves are found in all the large convict prisons, in almost every instance convicted from London. They are far more intelligent men and more amiable companions than the English in crime. Some whom I have conversed with I have found very well educated, speaking two or three languages besides their own. As thieves they are poorly spoken of by the London professors; but I am of opinion that very few could be found among even the most famed London books who could "break off a jerry" in the following artistic manner. An Englishman exhibiting a large gold albert and other "milor" marks of his wealth and insular importance, was one day patronising the Boulevard des Italiens, when he was respectably saluted by an English-speaking, gentlemanly-looking native, with a "Would monsieur be so kind as to so far gratify the desire of a lady artist in an opposite window as to stand still for the space of a second until she succeeds in taking a phorograph of monsieur's face, which she declares exhibits beaucoup de caractere?" "Oh, certainly, monsieur, with the greatest possible pleasure!" was the response of the flattered Briton.

"Just a little turn of monsieur's head, s'il vous plait. There, that will do. Mille remercisments. Bon jour, monsieur"—and "millor's" vanity lost him his watch.

With regard to the subjects with which prisoners concern themselves while serving out their sentences, it appears that

There is not among any other class of men in this country to be found such a constant talk of "rights," of "law," of "justice," and of the Home Secretary, as is heard from those who for the time being have forfeited almost all rights, who are the avowed enemies of all law, and who know not what justice is when they are defrauding or robbing confiding or unsuspecting victims. While boasting of having committed crimes that were never brought to light, and while planning the perpetration of similar ones when they will be restored to liberty, these men, in the same breath, will inveigh against their convictions with genuine indignation, and threaten to expose judge, jury, detectives, and prison authorities for having acted contrary to law the moment they are in a position to do so before the public. No party of reformers, social or political, dwell so much upon the absolute necessity there is for "a new Act" as the professional swindler and skilled pickpocket.

Giving vent to their feelings in inscriptions on the walls of their cells appears to be a favourite practice with criminals:—

In Newgate Prison, to which I was conducted while my future was being decided in the jury-room overhead, every available inch of the blackened mortar contained, in few words, the name of the writer, where he belonged to, the crime with which he was charged, the dread certainty of conviction, the palpitating hopes of acquittal, or the language of indifference or despair. Most of these inscriptions were in slang, showing that the majority of those who had written them were of the criminal order, and guilty of some, if not of the particular offence for which they were doomed to await the announcement of their punishment within that chamber of dread expectancy. Not a few, however, consisted of declarations of innocence, invocations of Divine interposition, appeals to justice, and confidence in the "laws of my country;" while others denoted the absence of all thoughts except those of wife, children, or sweetheart. Some who were awaiting that most terrible of all sentences—death—could yet think of tracing the outlines of a scaffold amidst the mass of surrounding inscriptions, with a "Farewell to life" scrawled underneath. Not only on the wals of that never-to-be forgotten black hold, but on the cell-walls and doors in all my subsequent wanderings in penal life—in Millbank, Dartmoor, Portsmouth, and Portland—have I spent hours in deciphering the records of "famous" deeds and particular "professions," dates of sentences and the penalties awarded to the strange beings who had preceded me along that slow, weary, and heartsore journey of punishment.

In the books supplied to prisoners Mr Davitt found some curious inscriptions and some attempts at versification. The following lines he discovered inscribed with a nail on the bottom of a dinner-can:—

Millbank for thick shins and graft at the pump;
Broadmoor for all lags as go off their chump;
Brixton for good toke and cocoa with fat;
Dartmoor for bad grub but plenty of chat;
Portsmouth a blooming bad place for hard work;
Chatham on Sunday gives four ounce o' pork;
Portland is worst of the lot for to joke in—
For fetching a laggist there is no place like *Woking*:
"CRUTCHY QUINN, 10 and ticket."

Mr. Davitt met the author of these lines subsequently at Dartmoor, and learned that he had served some time in seven of the prisons mentioned. Mr. Davitt relates many anecdotes of crime with which he became acquainted while in prison, and interspersed them with graphic sketches of the narrators.

The second part of the work deals with social problems and suggested solutions. In this Mr. Davitt enters into the causes of crime, and the influence of education and recreation as preventives. He then deals with the cause of poverty, holding that the abolition of land monopoly is absolutely essential to the diminution of poverty; and he is of opinion that the only final solution of the labour question is complete co-operative production. The concluding chapters treat of State socialism. State ownership of railways, government by privilege and wealth, political crime, and political justice, the outline being given of a scheme of county and national government for Ireland.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER and his friends have just made converts to their Protectionist doctrine in quarters they probably did not expect to reach—namely, in the ranks of science, or, at least, of students of the French University, and among some of the newspapers, including as important a one as the *France*. The complaint is, that French professors are appointed, and their lectures are gratuitous for the benefit of Frenchmen; and that to admit foreigners is to confer on them teaching and benefits which should be reserved for those who pay for them. At the examinations, moreover, it is said, foreigners are admitted with more leniency than Frenchmen; the questions put to them are less strict, they are allowed to answer in broken French, and so on. At the School of Medicine they are permitted to compete with Frenchmen for honorary visiting posts at the hospitals, and occasionally they take the first place, to the detriment of less successful Frenchmen. Their Arts examinations in their own countries are often received as equivalent to the French B.A. degree, and thus men are admitted to the higher French examinations with less previous labour than Frenchmen undergo. In short, some say that the foreigner should be excluded from French lectures and examinations, and others that he should be required to pass all and the very same examinations which Frenchmen are obliged to pass.

This strange doctrine, on the credit of France be it said, is not likely to be acted upon; and the leading French newspaper, the *Temps*, points out how disastrous it would be for French science if it were to become cosmopolitan, and that France, if such proposals were entertained, would lose that reputation for hospitality which has descended since the Revolution. The *Temps* might have pointed out that many of the foreigners who come to study in France have already studied in Germany and that in view of the generous and hospitable treatment accorded by the German Universities, it would be a contrast indeed for strangers not to be treated in France as these Chauvinists would have them treated. With regard to the statement as to leniency on the part of French examiners towards foreigners, it is not borne out by the experience of foreigners. The fact probably is that foreigners passing French examinations are generally older than the French students, and have studied *con amore*—*Times.*

TRIAL OF GERMAN ANARCHISTS.

THE first great Anarchist trial in Germany began on Dec. 15, before the "Reichsgericht," at Leipsic, which is the Supreme Court of the German Empire. The following eight persons stood charged:—1. The compositor, Friedrich August Reinsdorf, from Pegau (near Leipsic), with inciting to high treason, attempted murder, and arson. 2. The compositor Emil Kuechler, from Berlin-Reid, and 3. The saddler's and wellting boot than an English shoemaker's, whose customers understand how to pay him the proper price for that matchless handiwork which not the most skilful machinery in the world can ever rival; but in the face of this fact, he was cast out of every ten who enter his shop will ask for French boots or shoes, with all their eccentric divergences from the anatomy of the human foot.

The "Parisians themselves have for some seasons been experiencing a certain degree of ugliomania in their fashions. They will have their coats and jackets from none but English tailors, and Redfern is a name as familiar in Paris boudoirs as that of Worth at English afternoon teatables. They dress their children *à l'Anglaise*—both girls and boys—arrange their dinner tables after the fashion supposed to be supreme over here, and even conduct the etiquette of their country balls in a manner which they suppose to be thoroughly English. In their travelling arrangements they pique themselves upon those appointments which they imagine to be usual in *le bric-brumeux*. For instance, the Comtesse Potocka, who has just left Paris to pass the winter months in Algiers, has taken among her other extensive luggage a portable tent made of waterproof alpaca, lined with green silk and embroidered with her crest, the whole being supposed to be thoroughly all'Anglaise, and a silk-lined tent to be an indispensable item in the *trousseau de voyage* of Englishwomen of position. Of what possible use this tent could be to the ordinary traveller, is a question that seems never to have occurred to the numerous paragraphists in the French papers, who write in the usual Gallic ecstacies of it as "*grand-elegance ambulatoire*" of this novel appendage; this *boudoir de voyage.*

This, with Paris copying London according to its limited acquaintance with our customs, and ourselves dependent on Paris for much of the grace and many of the choicest details of our dresses, there is established between the two cities a kind of inequality which neither need resent; a sort of comfortable "give-and-take" alliance of which each feels the benefit. England need never hope to excel France in the manufacture of the exquisite embroideries which are now so freely used upon costly gowns; those cascades of pearl-studded beads, tasselled bunches of multi-coloured chenilles, mingled with the glitter of gold and silver and steel; or the less ambitious but no less artistic combinations of silk and leather and shaded beads. In the more solid qualities of accurate fit and the skilful manipulation of heavy materials, the English tailor need not at present fear the competition of his Paris rival; and doubtless the perfection of each country in its own especial line is best attained by a concentration of its energies upon particular points, without the weakening influence of too wide a distribution.—*Daily News.*

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

ON Dec. 18, at half-past eleven, the members of the joint synods of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, met in the Synod Hall, Dublin, to elect a successor to Dr. Trench, who at an advanced age has resigned the Archbishopric of Dublin. There was a large attendance of members, who previously attended Holy Communion at Christ Church Cathedral. Strangers were excluded during the election, but only from the Synod Hall, but the Synod House, and the strangers' gallery was not open. Great interest was centred in the proceedings, as it was the first Episcopal election in the United Dioceses since the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. The Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Lord Bishop of Limerick, presided. The Right Hon. J. T. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, acted as assessor and special prayers were offered up for the divine who might be elected.—The Chairman informed the meeting that a reply had been received from Archbishop Trench in reference to the resolution passed by the Synods. The letter expressed the best thanks of the retiring archbishop, and stated his Grace valued most deeply the kind recognition of his work, and the feelings of cordial good will entertained towards him. The Chairman then addressed the Synods, dwelling upon the importance and solemnity of the business they had met to transact. They all knew how heavy a burden of labour and care is borne by the man who holds the office of Archbishop of Dublin. Looking back upon the history of the Irish Church during the episcopate of the prelate whose resignation obliged them reluctantly to undertake the task of choosing his successor, they must see that, safety, amid the troubles which had accompassed it since its disestablishment, had been largely owing to the wisdom, firmness, and personal influence of Archbishop Trench. His greatness as scholar and divine commanded admiration and respect. His goodness won their confidence and esteem. Looking to the future, as they might with good hope although the horizon was not without some menacing clouds they were concious that much would depend upon the judgment, ability, and elevated character of the prelate they were about to elect. While fully recognising all that had been accomplished by the labours of their Synods, they must admit that measures of various degrees of importance would require, from time to time, to be adopted, in order to complete and render more efficient the system of their constitution. He now commended to them all the discharge, as in the sight of God, of the duty which lay before them. The Synod then proceeded to the appointment of scrutineers of the voting papers for the different dioceses. A qualification committee was also appointed. The duty of the committee was to report on any claims to vote which might be brought before them. As there were several claims the committee sat at once, the assessors stating their report must be received before the first poll closed. Voting papers were then distributed. The members might, in the first place, vote for three names, or they might vote for one. The result of the first scrutiny was that Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, and Doctor Packenham Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, were placed on the select list. Eventually Lord Plunket was elected with 470 votes, against 88 given for Doctor Walsh.

THE FASHIONS: PARIS v. LONDON.

THE French fashion journals persist in confidently predicting the approaching general use of crinoline, not only in France, but by the women of England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, and America. Australia appears to be too distant to have entered into their consideration; but so far as their enumeration has been carried a universal condemnation to wear crinoline, "whether it is liked or not," is the core of the matter. The edict is issued without appeal. Paris has not yet realised that the world no longer follows her leading absolutely in the affairs of dress. In certain branches of the art, the Parisian dressmakers are still, it must be acknowledged, unapproachable. No one can arrange folds or drape a tunic or polonaise with the same art as a true Parisienne. Where, save in Paris, can those wonderful bows be manipulated that one fears to touch, so perfect is every smallest detail, lest one should mar their perfection? Where else can such artificial flowers be obtained, the very smallest blossoms in which are reproduced with a marvellous fidelity to nature, and a dexterity of manipulation of which English fingers seem to be incapable? But, notwithstanding her superiority in these and other matters, Paris is no longer Queen Regnant in the domain of fashion. Did not our country-women stand fast and firm when she presented to them, in her own too insinuating and persuasive manner, a large bonet, on which there was enough trimming to furnish forth at least two of the little "Princess" shapes to which, in spite of all temptation, they remained faithful? Have not the daughters of Albion rejected the crinolette? Have they not declined to wear the frightfully high and overtrimmed hats which Paris has for two years been pressing upon their acceptance? And, having remained firm in these small matters, will they submit to have the odious crinoline, with all its inconveniences and dangers, forced upon them? Surely not.

Some five years ago Worth announced with confidence that he was about to reintroduce crinoline. He had till then been autocrat in affairs of dress; and with a sigh, or a shrug, or a "My!" according to her nationality, the edict was accepted by the ladies, who would as soon be out of the world as out of the fashion. But the announcement fell flat. Nothing came of it. Those who had pinned their faith upon the great man-milliner felt it receive its first shock. How was it that contrary to all precedent events did not justify his prophecy? Simply this—that Englishwomen had thrown themselves into the breach. They not only declined crinoline, but they have gradually shaken themselves free from all that might be supposed to lead up to such a catastrophe. Even the crinolette has dwindled into the very smallest dimensions, and is now represented by a curious little silk cushion, stuffed with the very best and finest hay, and supplemented by one solitary row of steel. Nor will they, having once tested satisfactorily their ability to say "No," consent to pile up their *coiffures* to the immense height now prevalent in Paris, nor to wear the absurdly-exaggerated hair-fringes which cover the entire foreheads of many so-called *elegantes*, and give them a laughable resemblance to a Skye terrier, or other small pet dog, whose curly locks occasionally tend to impede the usefulness of its vision.

The season of dances is now approaching, and it will then be seen if Englishwomen will imitate their Parisian sisters in the matter of their general décolleté bodies which at present they patronise. Such bodices are, unfortunately, by no means unknown in England, but for the last few years there has been a growing feeling in favour of a less pronounced lowness of cut, even where the "square" has not absolutely replaced the once universal shoulder revealer. Our gracious Queen entertains a remarkable prejudice in favour of the low bodice, by only from the Synod Hall, but the Synod House, and the strangers' gallery was not open. Great interest was centred in the proceedings, as it was the first Episcopal election in the United Dioceses since the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. The Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Lord Bishop of Limerick, presided. The Right Hon. J. T. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, acted as assessor and special prayers were offered up for the divine who might be elected.—The Chairman informed the meeting that a reply had been received from Archbishop Trench in reference to the resolution passed by the Synods. The letter expressed the best thanks of the retiring archbishop, and stated his Grace valued most deeply the kind recognition of his work, and the feelings of cordial good will entertained towards him. The Chairman then addressed the Synods, dwelling upon the importance and solemnity of the business they had met to transact. They all knew how heavy a burden of labour and care is borne by the man who holds the office of Archbishop of Dublin. Looking back upon the history of the Irish Church during the episcopate of the prelate whose resignation obliged them reluctantly to undertake the task of choosing his successor, they must see that, safety, amid the troubles which had accompassed it since its disestablishment, had been largely owing to the wisdom, firmness, and personal influence of Archbishop Trench. His greatness as scholar and divine commanded admiration and respect. His goodness won their confidence and esteem. Looking to the future, as they might with good hope although the horizon was not without some menacing clouds they were concious that much would depend upon the judgment, ability, and elevated character of the prelate they were about to elect. While fully recognising all that had been accomplished by the labours of their Synods, they must admit that measures of various degrees of importance would require, from time to time, to be adopted, in order to complete and render more efficient the system of their constitution. He now commended to them all the discharge, as in the sight of God, of the duty which lay before them. The Synod then proceeded to the appointment of scrutineers of the voting papers for the different dioceses. A qualification committee was also appointed. The duty of the committee was to report on any claims to vote which might be brought before them. As there were several claims the committee sat at once, the assessors stating their report must be received before the first poll closed. Voting papers were then distributed. The members might, in the first place, vote for three names, or they might vote for one. The result of the first scrutiny was that Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, and Doctor Packenham Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, were placed on the select list. Eventually Lord Plunket was elected with 470 votes, against 88 given for Doctor Walsh.

THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

SIR HENRY LAYARD, writing to the *Times* with reference to a statement made by M. de Laveleye in a letter addressed by him to the editor of *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 17th of November last, tending to discredit the reports of Mr. Blunt, her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, with respect to outrages alleged to have been committed on the Christian population of Macedonia by the Turks, says:—

Accusations of this nature are frequently made against public servants who, from their official position, are unable to reply to them. In justice to one of the most able, most efficient, and most trustworthy of our consular officers in the East, I consider it my duty to state that Mr. Blunt, who served under me, was not appointed British Consul at Adrianople until March, 1877, and did not proceed to his post until the following April—shortly after the declaration of war of Russia, and consequently long after the events occurred to which M. de Laveleye alludes, and which he insinuates Mr. Blunt, in violation of his duty, misrepresented, or omitted to report to his Government. The public should be on their guard against the exaggerated and not unfrequently entirely false accounts which are transmitted to England of "atrocities" committed upon the Christians in Macedonia, coming, there is every reason to believe, from Panslavist agents, with the object of bringing about civil war and foreign intervention in that part of the Ottoman Empire. The disastrous results of similar proceedings not many years ago must be fresh in the public mind. As an instance of the way in which such accounts are fabricated I may mention the statement made by M. de Laveleye in the letter to which I have referred, that "two villages, Papratichta and Oreche, have been pillaged and destroyed, and fifty persons, men, women, and children, butchered." Now, it is a fact that only six persons were wounded in these villages, one of whom is believed to have subsequently died. The villagers themselves, who came to Salonica to appeal for protection and redress to the Turkish authorities distinctly give this number in a petition they presented to the foreign Consuls. Some disorders have recently taken place in the districts in the north of Macedonia, principally in those near the Bulgarian and East Roumelian frontier, promoted, there are good grounds for believing, by Panslavist agents; but I am informed, on what I consider perfectly trustworthy authority, that in other parts of this extensive province, brigandage and lawless acts have been suppressed, and that the country has been exceptionally quiet. Disorders, outrages, and bloodshed may, however, occur at any moment should the Panslavist party succeed in getting up another "atrocity" agitation in England.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent, writing on Dec. 12, says:—The action brought against the late M. Morin by Madame Clovis Hugues should have come on for hearing yesterday at the Criminal Appeal Court, but was struck out of the cause list by the President. Maitre Gatineau, the deputy, will be called at the trial of the accused as a witness, and cannot, therefore, undertake her defence. Madame Hugues no longer asks for her provisional release before trial.

The friend of Madame Clovis Hugues and her husband has just been a visitor to the accused. The wife of the deputy for Marseilles is detained while awaiting her trial in the St. Lazare Prison, that vast and gloomy pile which stands at the top of the Faubourg St. Denis, and in which Victor Hugo's wit conceives all female murderers, pickpockets, and bad characters of Paris and its precincts, that is continually haunted by men of the most depraved class, who await the discharge, pistol in hand, of women with whom they associate. In entering the gaol for the purpose of seeing one of the inmates two massive doors have to be passed before arriving at the parlour where interviews take place between the prisoners and their friends. This place, which also serves for magisterial examinations, is furnished with the utmost simplicity. Its only ornament, if so it can be called, consists in the lock on the door, which, like all the other locks of the establishment, is of large proportions. The keys hanging from the girdles of the warders are in themselves formidable instruments of defence as well as articles of use and necessity. In the door is a grating through which the warder on duty in the corridor outside can look in the parlour. From a window in this room can be discerned the court below, in which the prisoners are visible, passing to and fro, accompanied by sisters, who direct them to their daily tasks at the same time that they endeavour to instil into their corrupted hearts the principles of morality. Now and then the hug front portal swings open and the large black van arrives, guarded by municipal troops and bringing up a fresh contingent of pale-faced but hardened criminals. Such was the place where Madame Clovis Hugues was visited by her friend. She appeared before the warder, who locked on the door of the parlour when she had entered it, according to a custom which seems to have been adopted for the purpose of perpetually reminding the inmates of St. Lazare that they are between bolts and bars. Her face was pale, thin, and worn; her eyes were haggard and sunken, and shewed many traces of the sleepless nights which the accused had passed since first she heard of the atrocious sufferings of the unfortunate M. Morin. Madame Clovis Hugues is still attired in the large fur cloak which she wore on the day of M. Morin's murder, and the hanging sleeves of which served to conceal the revolver until the moment of its use. On being asked by her friend how she had brought herself to commit the premeditated murder of which she was guilty, Madame Hugues said: "You must know that I had a reason for killing Morin at the time I did so. I had intended to kill him when the case first came on, but people told me that, if I did so then, I should be accused of hindering light from being thrown on the whole matter; so I refrained from carrying out my intentions. But, when I saw a new summons to the Appeal Court, all my former anger flushed up to my head. I thought to myself, all those infamous libels are again to be repeated. In my utter ignorance of legal procedure I was under the impression that Morin, in suffering judgment by default, would be entitled to no further appeal. I accordingly had but one thought—to kill the man who wanted to rob me of something more precious than life, my honour as a woman, my happiness as a wife. Soon the thought became besetting. Whenever I met a thin man with a brown beard in the streets I thought it was Morin. I looked for him everywhere. My mother fell ill, and I went to nurse her; but even by her bedside I boiled with impatience. It was necessary, I thought, to strike down this wretch thoroughly. At one moment some new obstacle intervened. I knew my husband would make sure of the revolver I had, so I went to a gunsmith near the Louvre, and my heart beat hard when I asked to see some revolvers. I had to tell a lie. I said I was entrusted with a commission—that, in fact, I was going to the country that evening. The man showed me two revolvers, one small, the other large. I hesitated in my choice. One of the revolvers was too large to be concealed, the other too small for my purpose. 'Take the big one,' said the man; 'with that you will be able to kill your man better than with the other.' I put twelve francs down quickly on the counter, and hastened away with the weapon. On the last occasion I succeeded in concealing everything from my husband. I calmed him, I prevented him from doing any violence. I had no use all my influence with him Well, I could sleep no more. I had but one idea—to put my whole life-history before an assize court. It was not vengeance only which impelled me; I wanted to have a great trial. Once, and once only, I was nearly stopped by the thought that perhaps this man had a mother. But no; after inquiry, I heard that his family had ceased all connection with him. And then I recollected again what I had suffered. You know my husband, Clovis, is impressionable, and only he and I can say what tortures those anonymous letters, those half-expressed and wholly-mean calumnies caused us, and how they tore and lacerated our feelings. All that did more injury than the bullets of the revolver. The terrible words uttered by somebody, 'There is no smoke without fire,' at every moment haunted us; and Morin, every time he saw me, sneered as one who should say, 'I shall not have to go to prison, you know.' But I do not know that I should have fired at the last moment had he not looked insolently at me. In descending the stairs of the Palais my limbs seemed to grow weak, but my will, which is always stronger than anything else, remained so, and I fired. But I fired because I saw him distinctly before me. My preoccupation when I first resolved to kill this man was to do so without injuring any one else. Had there been any one by his side I should not have fired. I had another preoccupation—I did not want to hit him in the back—I wanted to kill him face to face. At the last trial Morin came armed; he had even made me feel his revolver in passing close to me. I was guarded, but I thought he also was armed. It seemed to me something akin to a duel. I would have liked him to fire at me. I assure you that I should not have been so wild with a man who had endeavoured to murder me. I could have asked pardon for a murderer, but what this man did, was it not much more horrible than a thrust from the knife of an assassin? . . . I have had no qualms of remorse, but it is hard to have been obliged to do

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of yesterday keeps rates of discount unaltered, but Consols are ¼ lower at 99⅞, whilst Rupee Paper is 1-16 higher.

In the General Produce Markets Seeds and Wheat are unchanged. Coffee is reported firm for all except common qualities, Mid Plantation Ceylon being advanced 1s. at 66s. per cwt. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is quoted 10s. per ton higher.

Cotton in Liverpool is dull, but pretty steady. The business doing is small in the aggregate, yesterday's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, and to-day's at only 6,000 bales, but the proportion of Surats is comparatively large, 1,500 yesterday and 1,200 to-day. Americans on the spot have not moved, but to arrive yesterday were 1-64d. higher. Ready Surats, however, are steadily hardening, the quotation for good Oomra having been advanced yesterday 1-16d., and for good Hingunghaut ⅛d. London prices are 1-16d. higher for everything except Good Bengals, which are advanced ⅛d. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 11¼ cents., but May shipment yesterday declined 10 points, of which 6 points have been recovered to-day, making the price 11-38 cents. per lb.

We subjoin the usual weekly statistics. The visible supply for all Europe remains the same as the week before, but is 238,000 bales below last year and 70,000 under the same date in 1883. With the small business doing in Liverpool, however, the stock there has increased by 94,000 bales, and singularly enough the stocks for the three years are now practically on a level. Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool to-day, too, are worth exactly the same as this day last year, 5s. 15-16d. per lb., and we are therefore at a particularly favourable juncture for estimating the probable course of values during the remainder of the season. The real key of the situation of course lies in the American crop, and people may justify to themselves an ultimate rise or fall, as they believe in a large or small estimate; but accepting for the sake of argument 5,600,000 bales as a probable yield, the position would be that we start with a visible supply of 238,000 less than last year, and say a further 250,000 bales less to come forward between now and the end of the season. Last year the price of Mid-Uplands for the two months between 15th January and 15th March averaged 5⅝d., then during the month ending 15th April, a gradual rise took place to 6d. 3-16d., which was about the average rate till 15th May. In the three weeks following an advance to 6 7-16d. took place, so that for the five months of the season after 15th January the average value of middling American in Liverpool was in round figures about 6 3-16d. per lb. A condensed view of the situation therefore is—assuming always an American Crop of 5,600,000—that with a prospective supply of half a million bales less we start the Bombay Cotton season at ½d. per lb. under the average price of last. People may estimate for themselves whether trade is sufficiently bad to warrant this difference, and also what the outcome of our own crop is likely to be, but even making all allowances it can scarcely be said that cotton stands at a dangerously high level at present.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	135,000	90,000	172,000
" exports to U. K.	108,000	111,000	111,000
" " Cont.	37,000	47,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,817,000	3,613,000	3,874,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,438,000	1,220,000	1,495,00
" " Cont. "	1,000,000	886,000	931,000
" Stock in the Ports	980,000	1,198,000	937,000
Saturday's receipts	23,000	15,000	25,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	3,210,000	3,448,300	3,280,720
" " Surats	338,000	336,320	474,340

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	698,000	696,130	699,220
" London	47,000	54,000	80,000
American afloat	310,000	306,000	425,000
East Indian "	29,000	74,000	45,000
	1,084,000	1,129,130	1,249,220
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	5 15-16d.	5 11-16d
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 6d.	4½d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 9-16d.	1 7-16d.

Our local cotton market to-day has been very dull. A fair inquiry exists at slightly under present quotations, but sellers are very firm, and decline to give way in their rates; nor is there much probability of a decline, so long as home advices keep at all steady, until the new crop is coming forward more freely. We quote :—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 227	per candy.
" Omras, "	" 198 to Rs. 200	"
" Dholleras, April	" 200	"
" Bengals, February	" 163	"

WHEAT is quiet but steady, and SEEDS are generally unchanged.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods, with quiet advices from Manchester and but a slack demand here, exhibit no signs of improvement. Prices, on the contrary, tend rather in favour of buyers, and for local-made Goods and Yarns we should call values actually lower. The shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of December are advised through Reuter this morning. For Bombay the figures are fully up to the average, but for Calcutta they are light.

Metals are dull. Coals for future shipment are being more freely offered, and are slightly lower in consequence. For this month's shipment Rs. 15-8 alongside is the quotation for Davison's West Hartley.

FREIGHTS are very steady. Measurement is reported to have been booked for Liverpool at 36s.3d., but 27s. 6d. is the asking rate, as also for London. The steamers Darlington and Bosphorus, this and next months loading, are reported fixed for Antwerp and Dunkirk respectively at 27s. 6d. per ton. Further forward, however, buyers wont pay the rate.

EXCHANGE.—With slightly weaker accounts from Calcutta and continued dullness here, the market to-day has been quiet to a degree, and rates it not quotably lower, are more inclined to favour sellers than remitters. Silver is said to be quoted at 50 1-16d. per oz. in private telegrams, but this goes for little at the moment, silver being guided by exchange, not exchange by silver.

Current quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7-32d. to ½ per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-8d. "
Credits Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 17-32d. "
France do. do. do.	2·06 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 98 3-16 for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES keep very quiet, and Spinnings are again slightly lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company have receded to Rs. 4,375 for old and Rs. 880 for new. In Bombay Flour Mills business has been doing at Rs. 570, and there are buyers at the rate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE biate Alchofe, 65 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Damaun, (8th Jan.) in ballast.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain J. W. Warman, sailed on Saturday last, for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Teviot, 1,349 tons, Captain W. G. Nisbet, sailed on Saturday last for Havre and Malta, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Africana, 85 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Damaun (8th Jan), with a general cargo and six passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (31st Dec.), with a cargo of rice, two ponies, and one ayce.

THE A.-H. Lloyd's Co's steamer Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste (5th Dec), via Jeddah &c., with a general cargo, and 197 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Phippen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (6th December.), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubash.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Worfolk, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool and Perim, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Morton, for Liverpool, and thirteen deck passengers for Perim.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Miranda (s)	Phippen	Cardiff Dec. 5.
	Thisbe (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, Dec. 15.
	African	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan. 8.
	Alchofe	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan. 8.
	Chilka (s)	Shepherd	Rangoon, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	China, &c.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Bhownuggur.
	Clan Murray (s)	Worfolk	Liverpool, &c.
	Teviot (s)	Nisbet	Havre, &c.
	Ellora (s)	Warman	Calcutta, &c.
11	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The steamer Thisbe, to Colombo and Calcutta, entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
5	Gulf of St. Vincent (s)	Sanderson	New York, Nov. 8.
	Shahjehan (s)	Young	Jeddah, Nov. 11.
	India (s)	Day	London, Nov. 27.
6	Clan Matheson (s)	Watson	Glasgow, Nov. 19.
	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Singapore, Dec. 17.
	Calcutta (s)	Keighly	Rangun, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5.—Steamers Colaba and Mary.
Jan. 6.—Steamers Canara, Hesperia and Nuddea and Man-of-War Vanadis.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
6	Tenasserim (s)	.....	Rangoon.
7	Tibre (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Nerbudda (s)	.....	Bombay.
8	Booldana (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
6	Peshwa (s)	.....	Negapatam.
7	Cormorant (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)	.....	Colombo.
	Nerbudda (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—5 cases whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Asia s—3 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Friary s—42 casks white zinc paint, Killick Nixon and Co; 49 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay Muir and Co.; 25 cases nitric acid and 20 kegs lead ore, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—25 cases whiskey, Bolton and Co.; 5 packages earthenware, S. Abdoolally; 5 packages earthenwares, A. Somjee.
Clan Murray s—50 kegs sulphate of copper, Esmaljee Allibhoy.
Friary s—90 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Stewart and Co.; 500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 300 bundles sheet iron and 2109 casks hard spelte, Edward Bates and Co.; 250 alum barrels, Harridass Goculdass; 250 barrels alum, Dhunraj Dewchund; 11 cases umbrellas Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Victoria s—4 crates earthenware, H. Tyeb Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—5 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Bokhara s—40 cases whiskey, Phipson and Co.; 75 barrels bass beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1 case eau-de-cologne, Bolton and Co.; 315 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and sons; 64 cases cheese, h ms, oilmanstores &c., B. Phillips and Co.; 3 packages provisions, H. Hajee Abdoola; 13 packages soap, provisions, confectionery and medicines, A. H. G. Hoo en; 28 cases colors, C. Macdonald & Co; 11 bales casing paper, Manockbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 7 cases glass and hardware, Theodor Knanat; 75 cases copper sheets and 44 bundles copper bolts, W. and A. Graham &Co; 15 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Bolton & Co; 49 packages paints, glasswares, &c., &c., Richardson and Cruddas 23 cases paper, W. Tyebally.
Henzada s—250 cases matches, A. Shaikadum; 20 bales papers, the *Bombay Gazette*; 60 kegs dry white lead, and 3 cases french polish, A. Cadur A. Hoosein.
Teviot s—10 bales paper, M. A. M Surufally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bokhara s—45 cases claret, Phipson & Co.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—13 cases beads, C. Macdonald & Co.

FROM HULL.

Cairo s—4 casks green color, T. M. Tazkhanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—5 cases yellow color, Walsh Levett & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenicee s—33 bales paper, M. A. M. Surufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—3,500 cwts wheat, Dawjee Bhanjee; 8,000 cwts wheat, Peily and Co; 300 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Gunsee Kessowjee; 60 cwts copra, Lyon and Co; 686 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Dawjee; 43 bales yarn waste, Becherdass Ambaidass.
Clan Murray s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 840 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Dassy Morris s—200 cwts coir yarn, Currimsey Khetsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Price Llewellyn s—84 cwts dry ginger, Damodhur Anundjee; 7 bundles ivory, Thund mull Pindidass; 4 bales skins, Hajee Essac Soob and Son; 150 cwts gum, Rahimtoola Datoo.
Arago s—10 bales hides, C. Jehangir and Co.
Henzada s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Delsburg s—3 cases moye teeth, E. Thaver; 1 case moye teeth, D. J. E. Thaver; 173½ cwts coir fibre and 3382 cwts coir yarn, F. J. de Souza; 100 cwts cloves and 8 cwts moye teeth, Ebram Pashanee; 150 bales cotton, A. Blaschcock & Co; 139 cwts turmeric and 135 cwts gum, Sacoor Vully Mahomed; 4 bales skins, Mamed Bhulloo; 14 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 25 bales skins, Jafferbhoy Purdhan.

FOR ANTWERP.

Darlington s—4,799 cwts rapeseed 165 cwts mustardseed 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 109 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 7,602 cwts poppyseed, A. Bl schcck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Irene Morris s—4,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 6 bales hides, Sullaman Noor Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Delaberg s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ehrenfield s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ashleigh Brook s—3,000 cwts wheat and 36,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Inchrhona s—9067½ cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 37½ cwts gingellyseed, D. P. Batha and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kobe s—100 bales twist Dulwitram Foolchund; 50 bales twist, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 50 bales twist, the United Marchands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—25 cwts color, Bala Ramjee; 11 chests opium, the P. & O Co; 5 cases peacock feathers and 6 cwts rasein, Ramchunder Purshotum; 100 cwts onions, Motee Hoosein; 120 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Penrose, Lieut., 10th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Baroda.
Alexander, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 9.

Grant, Captain, 25th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
[Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 *till* 5.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
48 Rampart-row, Bombay.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following books have been added to the Library during the week :—

Room A

The Life of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton; by his son. 2 vols.
History of the Kingdom of Ireland—C. G. Walpole.
History of Booksellers—Henry Curwen.
Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Painting, Spanish and French—G. W. Smith.
Painting German, Flemish and Dutch—H. J. W. Buxton.
Painting, Classic and Italian—P. R. Head.
English and American Painters—H. J. W. Buxton and S. R. Kockie.
A Manual of Sculpture—Geo Bedford.
Architecture, Classic and Early Christian—T. R. Smith.
Architecture Gothic and Renaissance.

Room B.

A Roman Singer—F. Marion Crawford.
Romona, 2 Vols—Helen Jackson.
Mrs. Bretherton—Mrs. H. Ward.
Mistress Judith—C. C. Fraser Tytler.
Loving a Dream and one of His Inventions—C. Gibbon.

Room C.

Letters from Hell with Preface—By George Machonald.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University.

P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PHILIPPS—January 9, on Bandora Hill, of heart-disease, Harriette Amelia, the beloved wife of Julius C. Philipps, R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VANCUTSEM—January 5, at 20, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of E. C. VanCutsem, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CURRIE—PATERSON—January 8, at St. John's Church, Monghyr, by the Revd Charles Dowding, Percy George Colin, 3rd son of the Revd. Sir Frederick L. Currie, Bart., Petersfield, Hants, to Agnes Grace Johnstone, eldest daughter of the late Charles Paterson.

DEATHS.

DE COURCY—January 4, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, William Nevinson, dearly beloved son of M. W. de Courcy, Esq., of Stoketon, Saltash, Cornwall, aged 25 years.
MORGAN—January 4, at Jeppo, Mangalore, James Hungerford Morgan, aged 64.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1885.

THE disturbance which created so much alarm during the celebration of the last Mohurrum at Hyderabad, has been punished, as everyone knows, by the exile of the Arab chief from that city, by deprivation of his hereditary office, and by the infliction of a heavy fine. It was unlucky for Sultan Nawaz Jung that, through the mistake of regarding as a judicial proceeding the inquiry into the circumstances which attended the riot, he refused to put forward in any shape his own account of what had occurred. His case, whether good or bad, has never been heard. He persisted in holding that he was virtually on his trial before the committee of inquiry, and pressed his claim to be represented by counsel who would cross-examine the witnesses. A well-known Bombay barrister, accompanied by a solicitor of the High Court, proceeded to Hyderabad in order to represent Nawaz Jung and carry on his defence. The Hyderabad authorities refused to allow counsel to put in an appearance, and would not hear of the witnesses being cross-examined on behalf of any of those whose conduct might be impugned. Nawaz Jung appealed to the Residency, but without avail, for Mr. Cordery informed him he was not on his trial, and that he could not expect to be allowed to cross-examine other witnesses any more than they could cross-examine him; the Government wanted to arrive at the facts, and it was for him to put in his own version of what had happened, and leave the Nizam's Government to form its own opinion as to who was in fault. This view of the case was evidently sound, but unluckily for the man most directly interested, it was not acted upon, and the Arab chief allowed the Government to come to its own conclusions without being informed as to the nature of his explanation of the facts which seemed to tell so decisively against him. He committed a serious blunder in failing to see that the gravamen of the charge against him was that he had not acquitted himself on a very critical occasion as any government would have a right to expect a powerful vassal should behave. He was not charged, as a meaner man might have been, with the legal offence of being an accessory before or after the fact in the slaying of three policemen, and the assault on the police stations of the city. The offence was political, and was rightly taken cognisance of by the administration as such. The apparatus of legal defence was out of place when nothing turned on the question of technical responsibility for an act compromising the public peace. It is to be hoped that the firmness of the Hyderabad Government, supported by the Resident, in refusing to allow a nobleman of great military and monetary resources to change the issue which was obviously the only true one, will have a wholesome effect in putting an end to the notion that the consequences of ordering or permitting armed conflicts in the streets, or of attempting to intimidate the government, can be escaped by a resort to the technicalities of laws made for offenders of a less formidable kind. This doctrine might appear unconstitutional in these letter days in Western Europe, but it is manifestly the most practical, and indeed the only safe, principle that can be applied in the case of a native State like Hyderabad, where the larger half of the standing army is composed of very irregular troops whose chiefs traditionally assume the airs and pretensions of feudal barons.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Nizam's Council of State held recently, the decision of the Prime Minister in the matter of the disturbances caused by the Arabs of Sultan Nawaz Jung was read out and discussed. This decision was founded upon the report of the Commission which was appointed to investigate the affair. The directions issued to the Commission were to the effect that they were to inquire into and report upon the nature of the crime committed, and next, to find out who were the offenders, and whether Nawaz Jung was personally implicated in the matter. The Commission, which consisted of a representative body of Hyderabad notabilities, lost no time in setting about their work, as the Government was anxious that there should be as little delay as possible in the matter. This anxiety was the result of two important considerations. The first was the natural desire to restore confidence in its strength by vindicating its authority, which had been set at naught by the rioters. Secondly, the Government was afraid that the proverbial delays of the law might be misconstrued into hesitation and weakness, and embolden the Arabs into further acts of insubordination. Acting therefore according to Hyderabad precedent, it was resolved to hold a committee of inquiry to report on the facts, and not to allow counsel to appear for any of the parties who might turn out to be in the wrong. Under these conditions, however, after the first day Nawaz Jung, though requested several times to do so, refused to appear personally before the Commission, or even to send an agent to represent him and make a statement on his behalf. In this refusal the Commission only saw a desire on his part to put forward the excuse that the proceedings were conducted *ex parte* when he saw that the evidence was going against him. The President of the Commission says that Nawaz Jung took this line only when he perceived that one of his own employés gave evidence in proof of his complicity with the rioters. The inquiry then necessarily proceeded in his absence. On the first point of inquiry the Commission were unanimous in their opinion. They found that some of the Arabs in Sultan Nawaz Jung's employ were implicated in the affray in question, and that the nature of the offence might be set down as rioting, murder, and causing grievous hurt. As to the second point, touching the implication of Nawaz Jung himself, the Commission were at one, but difference of opinion existed about the extent of his complicity. The majority, including the president, gave it as their opinion that it was proved that the affray was commenced by his positive orders, while a few thought that he had a knowledge of their intended behaviour and gave his tacit consent to it. As to the cause which led to this affray, though stated differently by each side, there is no need to go into it here. It is sufficient to say that the Commission find that in his conduct he was first actuated by a desire to retaliate on the police for the insult, real or supposed, offered to him when the police belaboured the elephant on which his grand-children were riding. His subsequent attitude of ill-disguised menace, they think, was due to a desire to maintain his prestige as an Arab chief. In his decision Nawab Salar Jung states that he agrees with the finding of the Commission, and that a crime of so serious a nature deserves appropriate punishment. But he draws attention to one point which is in favour of the delinquent, and that is the readiness with which he obeyed the orders of Government when requested to recall his Arabs, by sending his son Ghalib to withdraw them from the posts they occupied in the city.

This is certainly the one saving circumstance in the chief's favour, and it is fair to draw attention to it. Had he made his own statement it might have been possible for him to have shown that he never intended that his followers should return to the fray after the first chance collision. It is said by his friends, who are many, that he never gave any order to them, but that when they recounted what they alleged was an insult on the part of the police, he weakly shared their indignation, and this they took as an instruction that they might go and exact reparation. When he learned that there was mischief afoot he certainly sent an order to his men to cease fighting. But this is not now the question which chiefly concerns the public. There was a collision between armed retainers and the Hyderabad police, which seemed at one moment only too likely to result in serious loss of life. There is an obvious advantage in making not only armed retainers, but those who ought to have them under proper control, fully aware that such collisions will involve in very grave trouble not only those who take part in them, but those who fail to avert pitched battles in the streets. The cause of order and of settled authority, which was set at defiance when the Arab mercenaries audaciously occupied all the police posts of the city, has been vindicated by the severe, though not oppressive or cruel, retribution dealt out to their chief. Had he been well advised he might possibly have made his peace with the Nizam's Government by tendering explanations and apology, and given some guarantee for the future good-behaviour of his mercenaries. He chose another course, and he must take the consequences.

COINCIDENTLY with the rise of bar silver in London to 50 pence the ounce, there comes a telegram from Washington announcing that the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives have rejected the Bill recently introduced by Secretary McCulloch for suspending the coinage of silver for three years. The news should at least tend to a continuance of the steadiness in the rate of exchange which has been noticed for the past ten days, and it will be interesting to see what its effects are upon the quotations in London to-day, How the rejection of Secretary McCulloch's Bill has come about is a matter of conjecture, and it will not be astonishing if people say that the silver influence has been too strong for the Treasury, despite the prophecies of evil which Mr. McCulloch has associated with a continuance of the present coinage operations. These, he insists, must tend to make silver the standard coinage of the United States; but it is evident that the foreboding has had small influence upon financial opinion. Meanwhile, whether the congressional committee has done ill or well for American interests in rejecting the proposal, it has done the great silver-using countries like India the service of preventing a new and disturbing element from coming into operation. We may feel pretty confident that whatever else may disturb the value of the rupee, we are safe, for a time at least, against any disturbance coming from America. This, of course, does not remove all the unsettling possibilities which have to be taken into account. Currency projects are still under discussion in Austria, and before long the Latin Monetary Union—a far more important factor than even the United States—will revise its arrangements, very possibly in the direction of a further limitation of the silver issues in the five countries comprised within the Union. For the present, however, the principal feature in the silver question is a tendency to steadiness.

THE account which a correspondent gives of the bathing accommodation provided in the Fort will probably tally with the experience of a good many residents. The Back Bay Swimming-bath, as a bath pure and simple, is as good as reasonable people—and of course everyone who goes there is reasonable—could wish for. It is spacious, well built, and well filled, and few, if any, complain of it. But the dressing accommodation is admittedly after the manner of Timbuctoo. The dressing-rooms are neither better nor worse than comfortable chawls, with the comfort left out, and no one can use them without wondering at his own fortitude in having gone there. Our correspondent is mistaken if he supposes that the inconvenience and worse of the bath has not been abundantly recognized. Projects for erecting a more becoming establishment have for years been in the air, and, if we mistake not, one has not long since been definitely decided upon. All that is amiss with the project is that, like Orlando's mare, while it has every other good quality, there seems to be no life in it. If the promoters would show that they mean to do something on this side of the Greek Kalends, they would save much grumbling, and would remove a grievance which the residents in the Fort—proverbially a long-suffering and highly-contented set—have always made a point of complaining of, whenever there was nothing else to be unhappy over.

CAPTAIN BOYLE will, we hear, be Military Secretary to Lord Reay. Mr. Hart will, at the request of his lordship, act as Private Secretary for a period of six or eight weeks until his successor can be appointed. Mr. Hart has been obliged to decline the pucka appointment, which was offered him. Lord Reay is making his arrangements for organising the gubernatorial stables and coach-house.

WE regret to hear that General Lyttleton Annesley, the Adjutant-General, is pleurisy from a somewhat severe attack of pleurisy. He has been removed from the camp-of-exercise to Poona for treatment.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARSIS.*

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THE widespread interest with which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's newer and more important work has been awaited will, we believe, be fully satisfied by the two handsome volumes which lie before us. The author has done justice to his subject, and the publishers have done justice to the author, giving him all the aid that choice printing, artistic and accurate illustration, and tasteful production in every respect can supply to a writer who has applied himself *con amore* to his work, and who has rightly desired that in its material no less than in its literary features the "History of the Parsis" should be made an acceptable book. And indeed there is a picturesqueness and, in some of its pages, a romance in the story which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has told which give a certain appropriateness to the ornate character of the volumes. The author has shown that his people had a heroic age, and it was only for want of a Virgil that they have had no "Æneid" of their own. They now form, as he admits, but a "drop in the ocean" in comparison with the races in whose midst they have settled; but there is something to encourage their enthusiasm, and to keep alive within them the pride of race, in the memory of their descent from one of the foremost of Asiatic nations—from the people of an empire which covered an area at least half the size of modern Europe. The greatness of this race is, it is true, nothing more than a memory. Cyrus and Cambyses, Darius and Naoshirvan, are but memories, and Persepolis is a magnificent ruin in whose palaces the lions prowl at midnight. The remnant in India of the great nation whose traditions gather round these names only detract from the picturesqueness of their past by the intensely practical way in which they have adapted themselves to the circumstances of the present. The romantic chapters of the history had run out long before the Parsees had entered into what Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in a happily chosen phrase, names "their present day of prosperous security and enlightened intelligence." They have been in later times too fortunate to claim that sentimental interest which "Daniel Deronda" was ready to extend to the inheritors of traditions on the absolute condition that they inherited their traditions and nothing more. The two factors which have determined their place in the non-European community in India have been first their circumstances, and then the way in which they have made use of them. We have seen, in the case of an Oriental race of yet greater renown, how exile and wanderings and the buffettings of fortune have developed qualities which were never characteristics of the race in its earlier home. What a rough experience has done for the great Semitic people it has done in a very large degree for the Parsees; and perhaps, after allowance has been made for the influence of Mahomedanism upon their race-brethren in Persia, the one great fact that has led to the marked distinction that there is to-day between the Persians of Persia and the Parsees of India is that these latter have at one time and another in their career had to "endure hardness," and to fight for their own hands.

With the philosophy of their history, however, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee does not greatly concern himself. He is content to tell the tale, and to leave to his readers the pleasure of moralizing over it. He begins at the beginning, and the foundations of his history, as is usually the case, have to be laid somewhere in the cloudland of legend. Then comes a period which belongs not so much to the history of Persia as to world history, in which Cambyses adds to the conquests of Cyrus, and Darius Hystaspes adds to the conquests of Cambyses, and Xerxes makes mighty efforts to eclipse both. Of the care with which the chronicler of these heroic times takes to prevent the other side "having the best of it," as Dr. Johnson would have said, there is a delightful example in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's reminder that "though the famous battle of Marathon is alleged to have resulted in a victory for the Greeks," Darius's soldiers fought with admirable bravery. But the turning point in the history of Persia, at which events began to determine that a section of the Persian race should have a separate existence, was not reached until Islam had arisen as a mighty military Power. Persia, under the weak King Yazdezard, fell before the ever-advancing Arab host, and conversion followed conquest as surely as the shadow followed the prophet's flag. If the conversion of the bulk of the Zoroastrians to Mahomedanism was of similar quality to the conversion of the West Saxons to Christianity by Charlemagne two hundred years later, the results were equally enduring. We cannot dwell upon this part of the narrative; we can only refer to it as an admirable example of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's capacity for recounting in clear and very interesting fashion a period of history which is singularly full of action and of lively incident. It is enough to say that at this time the career of the Parsees as a separate community began. The remnant of the conquered people who refused to accept the spiritual yoke of the conquerors fled to Khorassan. Driven thence by persecution, they took refuge for a time on the Island of Ormuz, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and when tyranny again overtook them they sought safety in India, landing, according to a seventeenth century chronicler, at what is now the Portuguese settlement of Diu in Cambay, and moving onwards, a little later, to Guzerat. Here they gained and kept a footing by a device which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee calls a pardonable deception, and which Henry of Navarre, eight centuries later, would have excused by his famous apology "*Paris vaut bien une messe.*" The sixteen schloks—shall we not call them "Articles of Religion ?"—in which the Zoroastrian exiles set forth their tenets and practices, for the information of the local Rana, seemed materially to reduce the differences between the creed of the newcomers and that of the Hindus, and if it somewhat misled the Rana and his people it gained toleration for a people who at that time must have felt that they needed much more to be tolerated than to be understood. We suspect that much more is to be said than Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has told us upon the influence which their long sojourn in Guzerat had upon the newcomers—upon their social and religious customs, and even upon their tenets. The question to what extent they were Hinduized is one which is suggested, not merely by the confession of faith which they laid before the Rana of Sanjan in the eighth century, but by a good many practices which are not yet obsolete in the community.

It is as difficult to realize in these days that for at least three centuries the Parsees were a community of agriculturists, as to realise that the Jews of our own time are the representatives of a people who in their golden age were mainly a pastoral people. But it appears that the colonies thrown off from the chief settlement at Sanjan were largely commercial. As the numbers of the community increased, parties of them moved into distant parts of India. There were settlements in the distant Punjab, in Cambay, at Surat, and as far south as Tanna, in our own neighbourhood, and Chaul. The settlement at Nowsaree dates at least as far back as the twelfth century, and it has ever since had an important place in the history of the community. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee relates a curious incident in the history of the Parsee settlement at Tanna, where the Portuguese missionaries aimed at effecting a wholesale conversion of them by official decree.

"The Parsees, he says, seeing that open resistance would be futile, contrived by the following artful scheme to escape the religious persecution with which they were threatened. They went to the Governor in a body, and said that they were ready to embrace Christianity, and that they had really felt inclined to do so before. They also expressed themselves willing to be baptized on the following Sunday, but requested two or three days' grace to enable them to worship their sacred fire for the last time, and also to have a day of rejoicing given themselves prior to their conversion. The Portuguese were so gratified at their readiness to be converted that a proclamation to that effect was issued, namely, that on the day fixed no one should interfere with the Parsees in the performance of their rites and ceremonies and in their mode of rejoicing. The Parsees then prepared a sumptuous feast, to which all the officials of the place were invited. Wine flowed freely, and the guests heartily indulged themselves. During their bacchanalian feast the Parsees, accompanied by music and dancing, took the opportunity of making their exit from the city. Their stratagem succeeded so well that they made their way without molestation to Kalyan, twenty miles south of Tanna, and settled there. Tanna was then deserted by the Parsees for about three centuries."

From which it will be seen that the Parsees of Tanna, four hundred years ago, had as much of the wisdom of the serpent as of the harmlessness of the dove.

Clear proof of the efficacy of the *concordat* arranged with the Rana of Sanjan on their arrival in the country is shown in the fact that for five hundred years the Parsees lived amicably with the Hindus. If they had to pass through a trying time at the end of that period it awakened the memories and something of the prowess of the heroic age

TELEGRAMS.

THE HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 10.

China news of the 30th ult. shows no change in the political situation.

Large supplies of arms and troops are being sent across the Tongking frontier. The Viceroy of Yunan has been ordered to join and co-operate with the Chinese general. An important aggressive movement is expected. The rumours of hostilities during the month are unreliable.

The Pekin authorities declare that the quarrel must be fought out, and that they will never listen to terms for an unpopular peace.

The Canton Hoppos promises to raise funds sufficient for the Tongking war.

Much invaliding is taking place amongst the French troops.

Another loan has been negotiated of ten millions of taels for war purposes.

The blockade of Formosa continues to be broken by British steamers and Chinese junks which land many troops.

Admiral Courbet has issued an edict forbidding junks to enter the ports.

The construction of railways for military purposes is to commence forthwith.

A Chinese powder mill on the Canton river has exploded, killing two hundred persons.

The Chinese cruisers which had left for Corea have, it is believed, gone south on a special mission.

A hundred foreigners have entered the Chinese naval service, and changed their nationality.

THE REVOLT IN COREA.

There has been a revolution in Corea by the party of progress against the anti-foreign party. The Queen is believed to be a progressist, the king is neutral. All the anti-foreign ministers have been killed.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 9.

The steamer Musgrave, of Glasgow, bound for Queensland, struck a rock off Negombo and became a total wreck. The crew were saved, and landed in boats at Colombo.

MANDALAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 10.

The manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has returned from Mandalay. He interviewed King Theebaw, who gave him a gold cup.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent wires that nothing authentic has yet been received from Bhamo, but it was rumoured that the Royal troops had been repulsed.

ILLNESS OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

Sir F. Roberts has been ill at Government House during the last few days with intermittent fever, having removed thence from his camp on the island. He is convalescent to-day, and will go to Bangalore to attend the siege operations next week, returning to Madras in time to hold the proclamation parade, which has been postponed from to-day till next Saturday.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

Mr. Coxhead, Collector of Burdwan, has addressed a letter to the Calcutta newspapers, appealing for assistance towards the relief of the distress in that district consequent on the failure of the winter harvest, following a very poor crop last year. He says that over large areas the outturn of this harvest will not exceed a sixth part of the average crop, and in some of the villages it will be less. Those who can work will have means of subsistence found for them in other ways; those who cannot must have food found from the outside sources from which they have hitherto obtained it, namely, charity. The present estimate of the number of persons to be fed is 4,000, and it is calculated that five persons can be fed daily for two annas. Thus the daily expenditure is estimated at Rs. 100, and it is estimated that Rs. 24,000 or Rs. 25,000 will be sufficient to carry through for eight months.

THE PROPOSED NEW DOCKS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

In the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday the Hon. Mr. Reynolds introduced a Bill to enable the Port Commissioners of Calcutta to provide docks. The measure empowers them to construct docks and to raise loans for the purpose. Mr. Reynolds said the present intention was to raise loans with interest on debentures at 4½ per cent., secured first on the docks themselves, and then, subject to charges already created, on other property of the Port Commissioners. The interest would be guaranteed by Government. The Bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir R. Thompson leaves to-night for Bankipore, Chupra, and Mozufferpore to meet Sir A. Lyall, to lay the foundation-stone of the Gundak bridge and open the Bengal North-West Railway. His Honour returns on Friday morning.

THE BARODA WATER-WORKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 10.

On Thursday the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Baroda water-works took place at Ajwa, thirteen miles from Baroda, with great éclat. At the Maharaja's request Mrs. Watson performed the ceremony. In the evening His Highness gave a banquet to the European and native guests, and a display of fireworks took place afterwards.

THE LATE KRISTODAS PAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The meeting in the Town Hall to-day in regard to the memorial to Kristodas Pal was largely attended. The Lieutenant-Governor presided, and was supported on the platform by Sir Richard Garth, Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Miller, and many other leading European gentlemen.

Sir Rivers Thompson, in opening the proceedings, explained that the meeting had been postponed till the cold season because of the absence from Calcutta of many gentlemen who wished to take part in the movement.

The first resolution, moved by Sir R. Garth, seconded by the Maharajah of Durbhunga, and supported by Mr Harrison, Chairman, Municipal Corporation, declared "that the meeting desires to place on record its sorrow at the untimely death of Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadoor. As a member of the Legislative Council successively of Bengal and of India, as Municipal Commissioner, as Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, and as a public journalist he rendered most valuable services to the community at large. His zeal, ability, and unremitting devotion to public duty earned for him the highest praise. His rectitude of purpose, philanthropy, and amiability of disposition secured for him the affection of all classes of the community. He was gifted with rare intellectual powers. He was thoroughly familiar with the working of the British Indian Government, and, cherishing an ardent desire to promote the well-being of his countrymen, he rendered invaluable services as a sound and highly trusted interpreter between the governors and the governed. The meeting deeply deplores the loss the community has sustained by his death."

The second resolution, proposed by Sir Steuart Bayley, seconded by Prince Furrok Shah, and supported by Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, was as follows:—"That subscriptions be raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of the deceased."

The third resolution, moved by the Hon. Robert Miller, seconded by the Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik, and supported by Dr. Baird Smith and Dr. Saunders, proposed "that the funds raised should be handed over to the Government to defray the cost of building a public charitable eye infirmary in Calcutta to be named after the deceased, and to defray the cost of a marble bust to be placed in that building."

Finally, a resolution was carried appointing a committee of upwards of two hundred European and native gentlemen to carry out the object of the meeting.

EMIGRATION FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Upwards of ninety pages of the *Gazette of India* are occupied by draft rules relating to colonial emigration from the port of Calcutta, which will be taken into consideration by the Government of India on the expiry of one month from date.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Fergusson, Official Trustee of Bengal, having returned from England, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 24 days.

The services of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. Khursedjee Ratanjee Bomanjee, Probationer, Bombay Presidency, is appointed a member of the Civil Service of that Presidency.

Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has been granted leave for three months. Mr. Fitzpatrick officiates.

The services of Mr. Crosthwaite, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

The services of Lieutenant Anderson, 5th N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Howell, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, officiates temporarily as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Rev. Mr. Connor, Chaplain, Sitapore, is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces.

The Government High School, Rangoon, is affiliated to the Calcutta University to the B. A. standard.

Mr. S. Forbes has been placed on special duty in the Foreign Department.

Surgeon Leahy is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawar Political Agency until the return of Surgeon-Major Duke from leave.

The Governor-General records with great satisfaction that the Maharajah of Kerowlee has abolished all transit duties, with the exception of that on opium and intoxicating drugs, throughout the Kerowlee territory.

Lieutenant Bond, Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Johnstone is appointed Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Furlough:—Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, Commandant, 10th Bengal Lancers, one year; Captain Hawkes, Military Accountant, 182 days; Captain Bairnsfather, 14th Bengal Lancers, one year; Captain Wood, Adjutant, 10th Bengal Lancers, one year; Lieutenant Eardley-Willmot, 18th Bengal Cavalry, one year; Surgeon-Major Fleming, 26th Bengal Infantry, two years.

Promotions, Bengal Staff Corps:—To Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors Adamson, Hawkes, and Thomas; to Major, Captain Turnbull; to Captain, Lieutenant Wood.—Bengal Cavalry, to Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Buller.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

It is stated that Austria, France, Germany, and Russia will reply to the British proposals with respect to Egyptian finance by an identical note.

SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

The Coinage Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives, have rejected the Bill for suspending the coinage of silver for three years.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 10.

Hassan Fehmi Pasha left here to-day for London on a special mission in connection with Egypt.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF THE SAMOA ISLANDS.

The Newzealand Government has proposed to the Home Government the annexation of the Samoa Islands, but Lord Derby discountenances the proposal.

THE GERMANS IN WEST AFRICA.

News has been received from the West Coast of Africa that the two German corvettes Olga and Bismarck have landed troops at the Cameroons, and punished some rebellious natives there.

ITALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO ASSAB.

ROME, JAN. 10.

The expeditionary force to Assab will consist of four companies of Bersaglieri (Sardinian sharpshooters), one company of artillery, six guns, and two corvettes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 10.

The French mail-steamer Natal, from China, arrived.

The French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

MADRAS, JAN. 11.

The I. G. steamer Tenasserim left for Rangoon at 10 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78 9-16
4½ ,, ...	80 9-16
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109¾
Bar Silver.....	50d.
Arrival—Mascotte.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Total week's sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton ...	182,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	nil	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	689,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	85,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London...	47,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Ceylon cable still interrupted. Messages forwarded by boats twice daily in each direction.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURAY, NIGHT, January 10.

10 p.m.	65·7

SUNDAY, January 11.

6 a.m.	63·1
10 a.m.	69·7
2 p.m.	75·6
4 p.m.	76·5

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON paid a visit on Friday evening to the Foundling Hospital at Mount-road, Mazagon. His Excellency was received by Bishop Meurin and the Rev. N. Clarke, S. J., secretary to the institution, who conducted him over the premises, after presenting to him the Sister Superior and the other nuns in charge of the establishment. Sir James was evidently interested and pleased with what he saw, and was very affable to the little inmates of the home, who, with their numerous nurses, formed a spectacle which of itself explained the nature of the charitable work to which the Daughters of the Cross have devoted themselves. Before departing Sir James Fergusson expressed his high sense of the noble self-devotion of the nuns who have made it their duty to save the lives and attend to the early training of the foundlings. He also promised to send a number of toys for the amusement of the little ones.

IT is reported that Sir Frank Souter intends to proceed on long furlough to Europe.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is expected to arrive in Calcutta on or about the 3rd of February. He will be the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy.

We hear that, if Sir Barrow Ellis, whose term of office has expired, is not re-appointed to the India Council, Mr. L. R. Ashburner, late Member of Council at Bombay, will be nominated in his place.

THE height of the water in the Vehar lake on Friday was 55·80 feet, or a little more than on the corresponding day of last year. The Tulsi lake on the same day contained 44·80 feet.

WE cannot understand why a Madras contemporary, in quoting our recent article on the duty of India in relation to cholera, has given it the heading "The Change in Postage Stamps." Nor will the Allahabad paper quite see why its own lively little note on the half-anna stamp is quoted under the heading "Cholera Investigations." What has cholera to do with postage stamps, or postage stamps with cholera?

THE *Englishman* says:—"The tenth edition of 'Maclean's Guide to Bombay' (*Bombay Gazette* Press) has just been published, and bears traces of careful revision. This handy volume comprises a map of India, an almanac, a very complete sketch of the geography and history of Bombay, a detailed account of the local trade and industries, a directory for Bombay, a guide to railway and steamer routes, and a mass of statistical information. The 'Guide' also contains several photographs of typical natives, and a copious index renders it very handy for reference."

IT is stated that at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor steps are being taken to provide for the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh. The matter needs special legislation, so that some little time may pass before the arrangements are complete.

THE *Pioneer* understands that as the trial of appeals from the Original side of the Calcutta High Court will prevent one of the new Judges being employed on that side as contemplated, and thus will leave a solitary Judge on the Appellate side, it is not improbable that a Judge will be deputed to inspect some of the mofussil courts. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, it is stated, drawn the attention of the High Court to the necessity for an occasional inspection of these courts.

MAJOR W. HILL, of the 2nd Goorkhas, won the championship of the Northern India Rifle Association with the fine average of 4·53 per shot.

AN example is being set in Bengal which might advantageously be followed in Bombay. It has been decided to sell off, through Messrs. Hamilton and Co., some of the family jewels belonging to the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, to the value of about five lakhs of rupees, and to invest the proceeds in land for the benefit of the present Nawab. Land may be made productive, but money invested in jewel remains idle.

SOME four hundred dealers in piecegoods in Calcutta have entered into an agreement only to buy European goods which are correctly stamped, that is, goods which are of the actual standard length of 36 inches to the yard. The agreement is to come into full effect on the 1st of July next, and the penalty of infringing it will be a fine of Rs. 100, to be applied to some religious or charitable object. The *Englishman* says:—"With regard to the action taken in Calcutta, there seems to have been some misapprehension in Bombay. There is an idea that the European merchants alone had taken the matter up, and that therefore any agreement that was come to was foredoomed. But this is altogether wrong; the native dealers have formed a strong combination, and importers in Bombay will do well to take a hint in time."

DR. ARTHUR PAYNE'S memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the succession to Dr. Cunningham has been unsuccessful, Lord Dufferin seeing no sufficient reason to disturb the arrangement by which Surgeon-General Simpson falls into the appointment of Surgeon-General with the Government of India when Dr. Cunningham retires in March. "On the whole," remarks an up-country paper, "Dr. Payne has fared well in the service of the State—excellent though the service he has done for it has been."

IT appears that proposal of the Madras Government to remove the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore has at last been disposed of by the Government of India, who have decided that the removal shall not take place. Among the reasons specified by the Supreme Government against the transfer is that Bangalore is foreign territory. This order has been looked out for with no little impatience by the subordinates of the Account Offices—who, most probably, would not have benefited pecuniarily by the change—as well as by those others, high up in the service, who have now several irons in the fire in Madras; and it must have come to them like a Christmas box, having been received at Fort St. George during the Christmas vacation.

IN the last examinations at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Messrs. Keess and Allen obtained diplomas. The former, who is a son of a gentleman in the Madras Presidency, carried off the gold medal, while Mr. D. B. Allen, a Bengal civilian, took second honours. Two civilians from the Punjab, Messrs. Steedman and Hewson, have lately joined the college, and distinguished themselves on this occasion in the first of their preliminary examinations. What with enterprising recruits from the Civil Service and the Agricultural scholars sent there regularly from Bengal, the Indian connection in Cirencester is coming to be a very strong one. The *Pioneer* says:—"We hear that the college authorities have resolved upon introducing modifications into the course expressly to make it more attractive to students from India.

LORD DUFFERIN'S appearances in state on the Calcutta racecourse, and on the occasion of his visit last Monday to Tarkessur, called forth much popular enthusiasm. His reception, indeed, at the various stations on the little railway, which links a shrine particularly sacred in the eyes of Hindus with the capital, was so enthusiastic that it came as a genuine surprise. Commenting on the attitude of the people, the Allahabad paper says:—"The Viceroy has been only a few weeks in the country, and except that his urbanity and courteousness have won him golden opinions from all who have come in contact with him, nothing can be known of the policy he intends to follow. Yet we have the plaudits of crowds sounding in his honour, and every outward sign given of loyal affection towards him. There are no professional showmen at work in this case, we believe; the people who cheer and applaud Lord Dufferin are merely exercising a privilege which they have only lately learnt pertains to them when they gather in crowds, and they will go on exercising it, timidly at first, but afterwards confidently enough, as their political education advances."

IT is understood that the next Financial Statement will be presented to the Legislative Council about the middle of March.

As the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Calcutta will be of a private character, there will be no public demonstration.

THE cold weather has begun in Bombay almost when all hope regarding it had been abandoned. During the earlier part of last week the heat gradually increased, and on Thursday the weather was very sultry and oppressive. Early on Friday morning a smart rainfall took place, and during the next twenty-four hours the thermometer registered a minimum of 62° within the Fort, and fell to 60° just before daybreak on Sunday morning, a fall of 10° in the two days. The rain was accompanied by a high wind, which has not yet altogether subsided.

PART XIII. of Mr. Protap Chandra Roy's translation of the Mahabharata contains a letter by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, who thanks the translator on behalf of the Viceroy for two copies of the first volume of the translation presented to His Excellency. Mr. Mackenzie Wallace writes:—

"Engrossed for the moment with important current affairs, His Excellency has little time to devote to subjects of a less urgent kind, but he looks forward with pleasure to the time when he will be able to indulge his love for ancient Indian literature, and he has no doubt that your volume will be of great service to him in his studies. Meanwhile he desires me to inform you that he sympathises with you in your desire to make the greatest of Hindu epics more widely known and more thoroughly appreciated. I have to thank you also for the copy of the volume which you have kindly sent me for my own use. When a student at the university I began the study of Sanskrit, and read in the original some portions of the Mahabharata. Any little knowledge which I then acquired of your grand ancient language has, I fear, been almost entirely obliterated by time and other studies. Your translation will help to revive what has been half-forgotten, and will pleasantly recall the time when I had ample leisure and opportunity to seek communion with those sages and bards of ancient India whom you wish to make better known to the modern world."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following is an extract from Presidency District Orders by Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C. B., Commanding:—"Fort William, 2nd January.—The Brigadier-General Commanding has great pleasure in announcing to the whole of the troops that attended the Brigade parade yesterday (the 1st January) that he has received the command of His Excellency the Viceroy to communicate to them the satisfaction of His Excellency at their appearance, and the manner in which they performed their drill. The Viceroy was pleased to express his pleasure at having had an opportunity of inspecting the troops, and his high appreciation of their soldierlike bearing."

COURT-MARTIAL.—Corporal and Lance Sergeant Henry Richmond, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, was charged before a Regimental court-Martial, with drunkenness, at Colaba Depôt, on the 22nd December, when in charge of the camp quarter-guard. The Court found the prisoner guilty, fined him ten shillings, and reduced him to the ranks. Brigadier-General Stanley Edwardes, Commanding Bombay District, confirmed the finding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THERE was a satisfactory attendance at the Commandant's parade on Saturday. The corps, as usual, fell in at the Town Hall, and from there marched to the parade ground, where it was put through various manœuvres. The senior Major, Major Hore, put the regiment through the firing exercises, and the Adjutant, Captain Atkinson, put them through the bayonet exercises. These exercises were very well gone through, and then after marching into line and in echelon, and various other movements, the different companies were told off to be drilled by their respective captains. Before the parade was dismissed Captain Atkinson informed the cadets that Major Wyer had given a prize to be shot for by them at Cooria at the smaller ranges on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of this month. The following was the field state:—

	F. O.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	R. & F	Total
A Co.....	0	0	0	2	7	9
B ,, ...	0	1	0	1	15	17
C ,, ...	0	0	1	2	24	27
D ,, ...	0	0	1	5	40	46
E ,, ...	0	1	1	2	40	44
F ,, ...	0	1	0	3	19	23
Cadets.....	0	0	0	2	34	36
Staff & Band	3	0	0	2	27	32
Army staff...	0	1	0	2	4	7
Total...	3	4	3	21	210	241

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the prospectus of the seventh annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, season 1884-85:—

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

MATCH I.—At Cooria only. Each Saturday parade attended between 1st January, 1885, and the end of the Drill Season and including the annual inspection to count as 1 point. Distances—200, 500, and 700 yards; rifle M. H.; No. of shots 7, at each distance; position, regulation; entrance fee, Re 1; ammunition, Government, issued at firing points.

1st prize a cup by H. H. the Thakore of Wudhwan; 2nd, a range telescope by Thacker and Co., value Rs 60; 3rd, Rs. 40; 4th, Rs. 30; 5th, Rs. 20; 6th, Rs. 10.

MATCH II.—The All Comers, at Cooria and Poona. Distances—200, 600, and 700 yards; rifle M. H.; No. of shots, 7, at each distance; position, regulation; entrance fee, Re. 1; ammunition, Government, issued at firing points.

1st prize, a cup by Soundy and Co., Limited, Rs. 50; 2nd, Rs. 30; 3rd, Rs. 20; 4th, Rs. 15; 5th, Rs. 10; 6th, Rs. 5.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 17.
MATCHES I AND II OVER AGAIN.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 19.

MATCH III.—The Adjutant-General's prizes at Coorla and Poona.—Distances—300, 500, and 800 yards; rifle, M. H.; No. of shots 7, at each distance; position, regulation; entrance fee, Re. 1: ammunition, Government, issued at firing points.

1st prize, Rs. 100; 2nd, Rs. 60; 3rd, Rs. 40. Presented by General Lyttleton Annesley.—4th prize, Rs. 25; 5th, Rs. 15; 6th, Rs. 10.

MATCH IV.—H. E. the Governor's, at Coorla and Poona.—Distances—300, 500 and 800 yards; rifle, M. H.; position, regulation; No. of shots 7, at each distance; entrance fee, Re 1; ammunition, Government, issued at firing points.

1st prize by H.E. the Governor, value Rs. 100; 2nd, a cup, by Messrs. Nancy Khyraz. Rs. 50; 3rd, Rs. 30; 4th, Rs. 15; 5th Rs. 10; 6th Rs. 5.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 20.
MATCHES III AND IV OVER AGAIN.

FIFTH DAY, JAN. 21.

MATCH V.—At Coorla only. The cadets, prizes, presented by Major M. R. Wyer, B.V.R.C. Three prizes are given under the following conditions:—1st, no prize at all unless there are 5 entries; 2nd, no second prize at all unless there are 7 entries; 3rd, no third prize at all unless there are 9 entries; 4th, no fourth prize at all unless there are 12 entries; and 5th, no fifth prize at all unless there are 15 entries. Distances—200 and 300 yards; rifle, M.H. Carbine; shots, 7 at each distance; position, regulation; and ammunition, Government, at firing points.

1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 30; 3rd Rs. 15; 4th Rs. 10; 5th Rs. 5.

MATCH VI.—At Coorla and Poona. Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s and Messrs. Thorpe and Co.'s prize. Distances—500 and 800 yards; rifle, M.H.; shots, 10, at each distance; position, regulation; entrance fee, Re. 1; and ammunition, Government, at firing points.

1st prize, a centre-piece, by Messrs. Treacher and Co., value Rs. 140; 2nd, by Messrs. Thorpe and Co., a dressing case, value Rs. 75; 3rd, Rs. 50; 4th, Rs. 25; 5th, Rs. 10; and 6th, Rs. 5.

MATCH VII.—At Coorla and Poona. The conditions of this match, the 1st prize of which is presented by Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., are as follows:—1st, winners of Rs. 100 and upwards in the Association meetings of 1882-83 and 1883-84, to give 6 points; 2nd, winners of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100 at either of those meetings to give 3 points. The conditions as to points apply to the 1st prize only. And this 1st prize can only be won by the Head-quarter Companies at Coorla. Members of Poona Detachment must shoot at Cooria if they wish to take 1st prize. Distance—500 and 800 yards; rifle, M.H.; shots, 10, at each distance; position, regulation; entrance fee, Re. 1; and ammunition, Government, at firing points.

1st prize, a gold watch, by Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., value Rs. 160; 2nd prize, 1 fancy basket and pair of fancy plates of alabaster, by D. Macropolo, value Rs. 60; 3rd prize, Rs. 30; 4th prize, 20; 5th prize, Rs. 15; 6th prize, Rs. 10.

SIXTH DAY, JAN. 22.
MATCHES V, VI AND VII OVER AGAIN.

SEVENTH DAY, JAN. 23.

MATCH VIII.—The National Rifle Association Silver Medal, at Cooria and Poona. Distances—200, 500 and 600 yards; rifle, M. H.; No. of shots, 7, at each distance; entrance fee, Re. 1; ammunition, firing points; position, as at Wimbledon; sighting shots, none; targets and marking, as at Wimbledon.

1st prize, the N. R. A. Silver Medal; 2nd, Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s prize.

MATCH IX.—At Cooria only. Presented by Major M. R. Wyer, under the following conditions:—1st, it is open to all recruits from 1st April, 1884. 2nd, no prize at all unless 5 entries; 3rd, no second prize, unless 7 entries; 4th, no third prize, unless 9 entries 5th, no fourth, prize unless 12 entries; 6th, no fifth prize unless 15 entries. Distances—200, 500 and 700 yards; rifle, M. H.; No. of shots, 7, at each distance; position, regulation; entrance fee, Re 1; ammunition, Government, at firing points.

1st prize presented by Major M. R. Wyer, Rs. 100 or a cup; 2nd prize, Rs. 60; 3rd prize, Rs. 25; 4th prize, Rs. 15; 5th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCH X.—At Cooria and Poona.

THE LADIES' PRIZES.

In this match a lady must nominate a gentleman to shoot for her:—

Distances—700 and 800 yards; rifle, M. H.; No. of shots, 7, at each distance; position, any, at both distances; entrance fee, Re. 1; ammunition, Government, at firing points.

1st prize, by Messrs. Watson and Co., value, Rs. 150; 2nd prize, by Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esqr., value Rs. 100; 3rd prize, by Messrs. Marcks and Co., value Rs. 30; 4th prize, by Messrs. Hoar and Co., value Rs. 20; 5th prize, by Mr. Thompson, scent bottle, value Rs. 16.

MATCH XI.—At Cooria and Poona.

THE INSTRUCTORS' PRIZE.

To commence after Match X.—Distances—200 and 500 yards; rifle, M. H.; No. of shots, 7, at each distance; position, any; ammunition, Government, at firing points.

1st prize, Rs. 25; 2nd prize, Rs. 15; 3rd prize, Rs. 10; 4th prize, Rs. 5.

EIGHTH DAY, JAN 24.
MATCHES VIII, IX, X and XI repeated.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.—The barometric rise reported from North-Western India yesterday has continued, and increased in intensity during the past twenty-four hours, the rise at Peshawur and Derah Ismail Khan exceeding ½, and that over the rest of the Punjab and parts of the N. W. Provinces and Rajputana exceeding one tenth, of an inch. In Bengal, Assam, and the peninsula, however, the barometer has fallen, and general distribution of pressure is about normal, the area of highest readings being re-established over the Punjab, and that of lowest over the south-west coast. The wind also is about normal, except that in the Circars, Orissa, and Lower Bengal it is westerly and southwesterly. This direction of the wind has occasioned a slight rise of temperature in Lower Bengal, but elsewhere there has been a very general decrease. In the North-West and Central Provinces there is much cloud, and some rain has fallen; but elsewhere the sky is clear or fairly so.

EVENING PARTY AT READYMONEY HALL.

To meet Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, gave an evening party on Saturday last. Mr. Macmillan is a son of the well-known publisher of that name of Bedford-street, London; and having recently married, has been travelling in India with his wife. The party was given at Readymoney Hall, Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, the bungalow of Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, who is at present travelling in Europe. It was tastefully illuminated for the occasion. The guests were received by Mr. Dosabhoy at the foot of the marble staircase which forms a distinguishing feature of this elegant building. Arrived at the top of the staircase, they were welcomed into the upper hall by Mrs. and Miss Dosabhoy. The hall looked gay with the many-coloured dresses of an unusually large number of Parsee ladies, who freely shared with their sisters of the West the amenities of social life. Some young Parsee ladies played on the piano; and the evening passed away very agreeably, and to the enjoyment of everybody. At a late hour the guests adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were liberally replenished, in an adjoining room. Among those present were the Hon. J. B. Pelle, C. S. I., the Hon. M. Melvill, the Hon. J. B. Richey, C. S. I., Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, K.L., C. S. I., the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, General Mallaby, Mons. Badeity, Mons. Ruda (author of a "Universal History of the World" and founder of the Commercial Libraries of France), Dr. H. Cook, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Arnott, Major Portman, Professor Wordsworth, Professor Forrest, Professor Macmillan, Messrs. C. P. Cooper, N. Spencer, Grattan Geary, T. J. Bennett, H. Curwen, S. Digby, P. Byran, D. McLauchlan Slater, Arthur Crawford, W. Maidment, B. F. Farnham, J. Jefferson, F. A. Little, W. Pendlebury, R. Pinhey, E. C. K. Ollivant, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. B. Lang, C. A. Turner, Dustoor Peseotunjee Byramjee, Messrs. D. M. Petit, N. M. Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., Peroshaw M. Mehta, Jehangir B. Mursban, Tapidas Varjdas, Khemjee Jeewra, Chutoorbhooj Morarjee, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Mursban, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Damodurdas Thakersey Mooljee, B. N. Serval, K. N. Serval, Eduljee R. Reporter, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Virpersad Tapipersad, Jehangirshah E. Cohiyar, J. A. Dalal, C. D. Naigamwalla, R. M. Patel, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, F. R. Vicajee, Jamsetjee B. Wadia, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, D. M. Limjee, D. N. Dady, Hassumbhoy Visram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, M. H. Khan, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, J. B. Vacha, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, J. C. Cama, Ardasir C. Parakh, A. F. Moos, Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Manockjee N. Cooper, D. M. Punthakee, Hormusjee C. Bhandoopwalla, K. R. Cama, Shapoorjee Jivajee, H. N. Vakil, Manockjee Cursetjee, K. N. Kabrajee, D. N. Wadia, Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, D. M. Karaka, H. A. Hormarjee, Tribhowundas Manguldas Nathoobhoy, Bamonjee Pestonjee Master, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Shaik Moosa Abdool Lutiff, Sittaram Dhakjee, Surgeon Hormusjee M. Hakim, Dr. Perozsha Palonjee, &c.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING-BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In anticipation of the coming hot season, it might not be out of place to re-ventilate the subject of the Back Bay Swimming-bath. Last year I was persuaded to go and have a swim during the month of May—a pleasure I jumped at, as I am an expert swimmer and diver; but you may fancy my surprise when my friend took me to what appeared to me something uncommonly like a chawl, and told me that was the bath. I almost disbelieved him; but there it was, on a dirty old sign-board hanging all awry—"Back Bay Swimming-bath." I entered, had my bath, inwardly vowing that never again would I spend another four annas on, perhaps, the most uncomfortable bath I had ever had. Nor did I. At a subsequent period I was pleased to see that somebody had taken the matter up, and was endeavouring to raise subscriptions to make the place more comfortable, and I believe some small sums were collected, but the subject seemed to die a natural death, and I heard no more about it. The other morning I thought I would go and take a look, and there sure enough was the same old thing, something uncommonly like one of the grass or chupper huts that I have seen out on the dreary Flats; no better, not a whit. A tumbledown-looking affair, with a door and three small windows exactly two feet square. I went in, and there were the same old partitions about five feet square, the same fugginess that I remembered a year ago; but to make things worse, the whole place was roofed with common Bombay matting by way of doors and screens, round the already pinched up sheep-pens. I there saw a gentleman violently struggling into something in the way of garments, and I pitied him. He was a stoutish man, and nearly occupied the whole of his sheep-pen. I certainly noticed that there was a new attendant, some new matting, and that the case of sticky sweets and soft biscuits had been done away with or at any rate moved. I went on to look at the bath. The water was nice, fresh-looking, and beautifully clear, eight feet deep, and the bottom perfectly visible; but the bath itself was covered in by a most funereal-looking kind of tarpaul

ties other than mills. Those figures show conclusively what I have insisted upon for years past; that any large increase upon the total water rate is only to be expected, not from house assessment, but from the more extended use of meters, and that the policy of the Corporation should be to foster and encourage the use of meters as largely as possible, and by their means to acquire the additional revenue needed for the extension of the water-supply which has been going on, and is now to be further increased by the execution of the Tansa scheme. It is only by the use of meters that the fearful waste of water still going on will be effectually prevented. It is at present no one's interest to employ the plumber to prevent his taps from leaking daily, but when he knows that such prevention of waste will have an immediate effect on the reduction of his water bills, it will pay him to insure that his taps are watertight, and that his tenants do not allow the water to run to waste. The Waste Prevention Department cannot be expected to make daily or weekly visits to every house in the town, they must, in great measure, confine their attention to leaks in main pipes underground. But by charging such high rates for meter measurement there is no inducement to house owners to ask for meters, as the following figures will show:—Taking the details for 1881—The amount on house valuation was Rs. 2,38,420; The amount by meter was Rs. 2,54,720; total Rs. 4,93,146. This shows that even in 1881, the meter revenue amounted to 52 per cent. of the total water rate, and that the policy sanctioned by the Corporations of spending Rs. 25,000 yearly for meters has been a profitable one. But when we go into the question of actuals of quantity of water consumed, it will be seen that meter consumers pay excessively for the quantity of water consumed by them as compared with house valuation rates. The amount of water available in Bombay for supply, if the full quantity of water collected in Vehar were discharged into the Bhandarwada Reservoir by main piping of sufficient size, would be, at least, per day per head for a population of 800,000 souls 14 gallons. Add to this the Tulsi supply 5 gallons total 19 gallons. This is equivalent to a daily supply of 15,200,000 gallons. But the yearly meter revenue of Rs. 2,54,720, calculated at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. Shows that only, 930,000 gallons pass daily through the meters. If we allow that through defective piping, road watering, etc., our supply is only one-half the above estimate, it is still 7,600,000 gallons. That is, though the total revenue is rather less than double the meter revenue, the actual quantity of water is more than 8 times that passed through the meters, while if our Vehar water piping were in complete order the total quantity would be more than 16 times the meter quantity. These facts were well known to the late Mr. Bapty, and to others who have from time to time used their influence to bring about a more satisfactory state of things. They were known to the original designers of the Vehar lake, who only charged the two Railway Companies 2 annas per 1,000 gallons for their water, though, on grounds of public policy, these Companies have recently been charged the same rate as other consumers. The Corporation have, to a certain extent, recognised the principle by recently charging charitable instructions 3 or 4 annas per 1,000 gallons for water. That our meter rate is excessive, is proved by the charges made by the principle English towns as follows:—

	Water charges by meter per 1,000 gallons.
	s. d.
Glasgow	0 4
Leeds (Mr Bapty's town)	0 6
Dewsbury	0 6
Batley	0 8
Hull	0 9
Salford	0 10

Stockport—rates upon a sliding scale according to quantity used, varying from 0d. per 1,000 for a large quantity to 2s. 0d. per 1,000 for a small quantity. I do not intend to propose such a reduction upon the meter charges as will dislocate our water revenue, but on grounds of public policy we should from time to time reduce the rate, so as to show our practical encouragement of the meter system, up to the point when the largest revenue can be obtained. I therefore give notice that, when the Budget comes on for sanction, I should propose that, in the opinion of the Corporation, the meter rate for next year should be reduced to 11 annas per 1,000 gallons, the rates for charitable institutions to remain as at present. I also wish to call attention to the anomalous position which gardens attached to dwelling houses have at present. As is well known it is illegal that Vehar, and Tulsi water should be used for private flower and vegetable gardens without meter. Several attempts have been made to insist upon meters being fixed to such gardens, but, owing to the oppressive amount of the meter charge, they have met with strenuous opposition and been abandoned. I therefore give notice that I shall propose that, in the opinion of the Corporation, in the case of flower gardens attached to private houses which are watered with Town water, a special reduced charge should be made of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons in addition to the house assessment. No objection can be taken to so low a rate, considering that the rate at Poona for Kharakwasla water is 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for both garden and house. Being, however, in addition to the house assessment, it will bring in a moderate income, and do away with an existing scandal. The above figures show that if the whole of our water supply were paid for by meter, any charge over 2 annas per 1,000 gallons would bring in an increased revenue to the Municipality. In case, therefore, that any house owner should feel aggrieved at having to pay what he might consider a high charge for his garden, I would give him the option of paying by meter for house and garden together at the above rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, provided that the rate thus paid by him in each quarter shall not be less than the amount of the rental assessment for water, plus a reasonable percentage (say 25 per cent.) upon his assessment to pay for cost of meter and for the use of the garden water. I give notice to propose that the Corporation be asked to express their opinion to this effect. This proviso will prevent the income from assessment from being diminished, and at the same time will do away with any cause for complaint. Of course, gardens kept for gain or profit, should have to pay the full rate of 11 annas or such reduced rate as might be made in future years, after further experience has been gained.—I have, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Gostling was no doubt quite within his power in asking the Corporation to express their opinion upon the points he had brought forward. But he was not quite certain whether an amendment of that sort came aptly at the budget time. The reason was that, if the Corporation were to express their opinion in its favour, and even if he should be ready to give effect to it, it was very doubtful whether for years to come the water rate could be altered. (Hear, hear.) However, as to the main principle on which Mr. Gostling's argument, that the rate of twelve annas was exceedingly high, was based, he had nothing to say. The Commissioner said that when some years ago Mr. Gostling had suggested that the rate should be reduced to 8 annas, the proposal was rightly objected to, on the ground that with their present supply of water it was not desirable that manufacturers and others should consume large quantities of water. As to the question of a more extended use of meters, the Commissioner read the following extract from an important book on water-supply by Mr. Joseph Parry:—"It has lately been proposed, and in the United States of America an attempt has lately been made, to control and check waste by applying a meter to every house, charging by measure for the water used for the domestic purposes. There are numerous objections to this method of supply, but perhaps the chief objection is that the adoption would certainly tend to restrict unduly the legitimate and necessary use of water. It need scarcely be said that social improvement depends to a great extent upon, or must, at least, be concurrent with, a more liberal use of water, and the promotion of habits of cleanliness. Any arrangement which enhances the price, or in any way checks or discourages the free application of water to useful purposes, is an obstacle to social progress. The cost of the house meter system is also a serious objection to its introduction. A good water meter, suitable for a domestic supply, cannot be bought for less than, from £3 to £5. If we take into account the amount of capital which would have to be expended in the purchase of meters, the cost of fixing them and making alterations in existing arrangements, the reproduction fund required to replace the meters when worn out, and the cost of inspection, repairs, and book-keeping, we shall find that the expenditure per house would be equal to an average annual water-rate. Then there is the further consideration that this expense, and all the restriction, annoyance, and interference involved in the system are totally unnecessary for the attainment of the object in view. By the aid of the modern appliances waste can be very easily detected, and can without extravagant expenditure or vexatious surveillance be kept within reasonable limits." Another important extract from the same work was as follows:—"As now fully developed the Liverpool system is briefly this:—The area of supply is divided into 205 districts, containing an average population of about 3,400. The supply to each district is controlled by a waste water meter, which, as the water passes through, marks on a diagram the volume flowing at any and every instant. Every separate communication-pipe to a house, or block of houses, or other building, is controlled by a stop-cock laid upon the foot-way, as described at page 125, and as is the practice in many towns. The meters indicate the consumption in the districts, and when the diagrams are examined the bad can at once be separated from the good. The lines drawn on the diagram show when water is being legitimately used; the waste is indicated by a steady horizontal line. The difference in the amount of waste between two adjoining districts of equal population is often 200 or 300 per cent. Only the wasteful districts are selected for examination, and these are visited by a small staff of night inspectors, who begin their operations at about midnight. Between midnight and 5 a. m. most of the water flowing into a district is going to waste, and experience has shown that this waste is not distributed equally over all the houses in the district, but is confined to about 5 per cent. of them. That is to say, in a district containing 500 houses in which the total rate of waste is 1,000 gallons an hour, the whole of that waste is to be found in 25 houses. Now, the task which the inspectors are set to perform is to discover in which of the houses of a specific district the waste is taking place. This they accomplish by sounding the stop-cocks. When a night-inspector proceeds to a district he opens the cover of the first stop-cock he reaches. He places one end of the steel-bar on the top of the cock, and listens at the other end. By practice he can hear almost any flow, however slight, that there may be through the cock. If there is no noise of water passing through, he goes on to the next stop-cock. When he finds one on which he hears a noise, he shuts it, and again listens. If the noise continues after the cock is closed, it evidently comes from the street (or main) side; but if the noise has ceased, it is proved to have been due to water flowing into the premises. Any cessation of flow that may be caused by stopping a stop-cock affects the district meter, and is recorded on the meter diagram. Before a night inspector leaves a district he re-opens all the stop-cocks which he has closed for experiment. His discoveries are reported at the office, and on the following morning a day inspector visits the houses supplied from the stop-cock reported, to search for the waste. The day inspector knows that there is a certain quantity of waste to be accounted for, and if he cannot find it by a superficial examination, he will probably find it underground. Anyone can appreciate the difference between sending a police officer to look for a criminal in Smith-street on a probability of finding him there, and sending to a specific house in Smith-street on positive information that he was there on the previous night. The essence of the Liverpool system consists in the localization of waste, first to a district by the meter records, and then to certain or fixed points in the district by night inspections. Perhaps the most remarkable result achieved by the system has been in disclosing the existence of hidden underground waste, of which no trace or sign reaches the surface. This kind of waste takes place to an extent of which few persons have any conception. The Liverpool communication-pipes are certainly not inferior in any quality or strength—they are probably superior in strength—to the average of lead water-pipes. Yet, out of every 1,000 leakages from iron and lead pipes traced by the waste water inspectors, 568 are underground leakages (frequently of a very serious character) which do not rise to the surface. The success of the Liverpool experiment has been complete and gratifying. Under an intermittent supply of 9½ hours' duration per day, the average consumption was over 29 gallons per head per day, and when constant service was experimentally turned on the consumption rose to over 37 gallons per head. An unrestricted constant service is now given with an average consumption of 22½ gallons per head per day for all purposes. The difference between the former intermittent supply and the reduced constant supply amounts in money value, at the cost price of the water, to £53,000 per annum. This change has been effected, and these results have been achieved, without any sweeping condemnation of faulty appliances, and therefore without the application of the rigorous powers which have enabled similar results to be accomplished in other places. The waste-water meter system is now in operation in several towns."

The Commissioner proceeded to say he had often thought that, if people wanted to enjoy the luxury of having nice gardens, they should pay for it. He had noticed that in many gardens water was allowed to run to waste. The most notable example of this sort was at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where the hose was allowed to remain on the lawn while the gardener was away.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that, under the present circumstances, he would adhere to the existing rate.

Mr. Dubury argued that in selling water the fairest way was to charge by results.

The original proposition was eventually carried.

THE HALALCORE CESS.

The halalcore cess was estimated at Rs. 2,7?,000, which was Rs. 7,000 more than the previous year.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The tax on fire insurance companies was allowed to stand at the same figure as that of the last year, namely, Rs. 25,000.

PENSION FUND.

The income estimated from the contribution of Municipal servants towards the pension and other funds was Rs. 9,60C.

CONVEYANCE BADGES.

The income to be derived from public land conveyance badges was fixed at Rs. 2,300, which was Rs. 900 in excess of the estimate for the previous year.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 12.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval near the Band-stand every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until further orders, at 6-45 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 4-45 p.m.

The ranges at Coorla will be reserved for the Rifle Association from Friday, the 16th, to Saturday, the 24th inst., all days inclusive.

Vol C. W. Marsden having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F. Company.

The following appointments are sanctioned from this date, viz:—Lt-Cs. T Kilbride, T. Sall, T. Jones, and B. Deane to be local Serjeants in the B. V. R. C.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

F. COMPANY.—BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SHOOTING AND DRILL PRIZES, 1884-85.—Presented by Captain E. Freeborn.

NOTE.—No member of the Company will be qualified to receive any of these prizes unless he shall have put in at least eight battalion parades, the annual inspection parade, and completed his class-firing. No prize shall be awarded unless at least 10 members compete in the particular match for which it is offered.

MATCH I.—Company Challenge Cup, value Rs. 100.—Open to members of F. Company. Distances 200, 300, and 800 yards. Seven shots each. One sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation. The highest score for three years successively to win the prize absolutely.

MATCH II.—Open to marksmen of the season. Distances 300, 600, and 800 yards. Seven shots at each. One sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation. The second best score to receive Rs. 25 cash. Prize:—Open face gold watch, value Rs. 50. Second best score, Rs. 25 cash.

MATCH III.—Open to all members who score 140 points and under in the present season's classfiring. Distances 200, 500, and 700 yards. Seven shots at each. One sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation. Prize:—Electro-plated Cup, value Rs. 35.

MATCH IV.—Open to all members who score 110 points and under in the present season's class-firing. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards. Seven shots at each. One sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation. Prize:—Silver watch, value Rs. 30.

MATCH V.—Open only to members who score 80 points and under in the present season's class-firing. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards. Seven shots at each. One sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation. Prizes:—Gilt time-piece, value Rs. 30, or Rs. 20 in cash.

MATCH VI.—Open to all members of the Company. Distances 600, 700, and 800 yards. Seven shots at each. One sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation. Prize:—Electro-plated biscuit box, value Rs. 40.

N.B.—No competitor in the shooting matches can take more than one prize in matches II., III., IV., V., and VI.; should any competitor win more than one prize, he will have his choice.

DRILL PRIZES.

The following Drill prizes are offered, subject to the conditions that the money prizes are open only to Lance-Corporals and Privates, the Challenge Cup alone being open to both Non-Commissioned Officers as well as Privates.

1.—Drill Challenge Cup, value Rs. 50. For the greatest number of attendances at C. O. parades for two years successively. 2.—Money prize of Rs. 20 for the best attendance at C. O parades during the present season,—open to Lance-Corporals and Privates only. 3.—Money prize of Rs. 15 for second best do. 4.—Money prize of Rs. 10 for third do. do.

NOTE.—The Color-Serjeant will keep a register of the drill attendance, and he will also register the names of members competing for each match.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, January 9.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:

7th Regt N I—Lieut C J Hallway, Staff Corps, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

19th Regt N I—Lieut R William (Offg Wing Officer 4th N D) to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

24th Regt N I—Jamadar Hurree Chowan, to be Native Adjt with effect from the 18th Dec 1884, vice Suckoojeerao Mohitay, deceased.

25th Regt N I.—Lieut Col C C Pemberton, S C, (Wing Comdr and Offg 2nd in Comd, 24th N I) to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col J F S Adam (Depy Qrmr Genl) seconded for the service, on the staff.

With the sanction of Govt the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt E de Elliot, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, to officiate as Asst Qrmr Genl during the absence of Major Mellise on special duty at Baroda, or until further orders.

Surg Major R H Robinson, Medl Staff, is appointed to the medl charge of the Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Surg Major E White.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointment under the terms of Rule I clause 220 Indian Army Circulars 1882:—

Lieut-Col C C Pemberton, S C (2nd in Comd 25th N I. D), Wing Comdr, 24th N I.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the provisions of clause 124 India Army Circulars of 1880:—

Lieut M B Solomon, S C, Qr Mr 30th Regt N I (Actg Asst Pol Agent Mahi Kantha).

Brigade Surg Fenton, Medl Staff, having returned from leave, is transferred from Sind Circle to General Duty, Poona Circle.

Vet-Surg T Pottingry is transferred from Kirkee to Mhow, and Vety-Surg F Raymond from Belgaum to Kirkee.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—

Capt J W Wray, S C, Asst Pol Agent in Cutch, 25th Dec 1884.

Surg E W Young, in Medl charge 1st Bombay Lancers 30th June 1884.

Surg H W B Boyd, Civil Surg, Dholia, 4th Jan 1885.

THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA INTERVIEWED BY LORD WOLSELEY.

THE Dongola correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sent the following account of an interview between Lord Wolseley and the Mudir of Dongola on Dec 14:—The Mudir's troops and a guard of honour of the Royal Sussex paraded in front of the Mudirieh on Saturday morning upon the occasion of Lord Wolseley's and his Staff's departure for Korti. All the officers' heavy baggage was stored here for reshipment to Cairo. Everybody went forward in the lightest marching order. Mustapha Pasha, wearing neither sword nor decorations, and dressed in a civillian loose overcoat trousers, fez and a kafieh, received the General at his doorway. After exchanging salutations with his Excellency, Lord Wolseley and his staff, all wearing scarlet tunics, led by the Mudir, entered the official residence, where sherbet was served. The following conversation ensued:

Zoreb Bey, interpreting for Lord Wolseley, after saying that he had come to take his leave, added that he hoped the Mudir would soon be able to follow when things should quite down. If he should need him he would send for him.

The Mudir said: You will find people glad to see you. The rebels are now scattering, and the Berbereens are returning home, and won't fight. This is because Sheikh Suleiman of Monasseer has been made Governor of Berber by Mohamed Achmed—the same Suleimen who killed Stewart. Mahomed El Kheir, the former governor, was deposed because he did not stop Stewart's steamer at Berber and prevent its going north. The people are attached to El Kheir. Whether he be governor or not, they will obey him.

Lord Wolseley: Where do you think the rebels will fight?

The Mudir, smiling: They know the English are coming, and from here to Khartoum you will find nothing, and have no fighting. They are all gone.

Lord Wolseley: Why don't we get messengers backwards and forwards, then?

The Mudir: Because of the country people. But it will be different when the soldiers shall march.

Mustapha Pasha further observed that some of his troops were at Ambukol and Merawi, and that he would issue orders at once that messengers from Khartoum or elsewhere with news who came in should be sent to Lord Wolseley; to which the General replied: "I will telegraph to your Excellency all news of importance, wheresoever I may be."

The Mudir: Can I do anything to help you?

Lord Wolseley: What I want most is to get supplies all the way.

The Mudir: You will find plenty. Orders have been sent already to collect grain at Debbeh and other places, and you have only to ask for what you require. There are also lots of supplies at Merawi. If you want them down to Debbeh, or anywhere else, I can send them.

Lord Wolseley: No; do not trouble. I am going to collect the infantry at Abudom, near Merawi. Supplies are the chief thing.

The Mudir: I have told them so, and my people are now sowing wheat, barley, and other grain, which will be ready in three months. They are cutting dhura now.

Lord Wolseley: How about meat—cattle, sheep, and goats?

The Mudir: There is any amount.

Lord Wolseley: I am most grateful.

Thereafter the party walked to the Dahabieh, the Mudir escorting them. The steamer, with the Dahabieh, started smartly at nine. The troops saluted; the Governor's cannon boomed. Lord Wolseley and his staff were in excellent health and spirits. The Mudir's people manned both boats. The Dahabieh had been renovated, and epergnes and baskets stood in the saloon with grapes, oranges, and other fruit rarely seen south of Assouan.

BRAIN SURGERY.

THE following letter which appeared in the *Times* over the initials "F.R.S." has created much interest in brain Surgery at home:—While the Bishop of Oxford and Professor Ruskin were, on somewhat intangible grounds, denouncing vivisection at Oxford there sat at one of the windows of the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, in Regent's-park, in an invalid chair, propped up with pillows pale and careworn, but with a hopeful smile on his face, a man who could have spoken a really pertinent word upon the subject, and told the right rev. prelate and great art critic that he owed his life, and his wife and children their rescue from bereavement and penury, to some of these experiments on living animals which they so roundly condemned. The case of this man has been watched with intense interest by the medical profession, or it is of a unique description, and inaugurates a new era in cerebral surgery; and now that it has been brought to a successful issue, it seems desirable that a brief outline of it should be placed before the general public, because it illustrates vividly the benefits that physiological explorations may confer on mankind, shows how speedily useful fruit may be gathered from researches undertaken in the pursuit of knowledge and with no immediate practical aim, and reveals impressively the precision and veracity of modern medical science.

This case, then—this impressive and illustrative case—is that of a man who, when admitted to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, presented a group of symptoms which pointed to tumour of the brain—a distressing and hitherto generally fatal malady, for the diagnosis or recognition of which we are indebted to bed-side experience and *post-mortem* examination. But while clinical and pathological observations have supplied us with knowledge which enables us to detect the existence of tumours of the brain, they have not afforded us any clue to the situation of these morbid growths in the brain-mass, and it was not until Professor Ferrier had, by his experiments on animals, demonstrated the localization of sensory and motor functions in the cerebral hemispheres that the position of any diseased process by which they might be invaded could be definitely determined. By the light of these experiments it is now possible in many instances to map out the seat of certain pathological changes in these hemispheres with as much nicety and certainty as if the skull and its coverings and linings had become transparent, so that the surface of the brain was exposed to direct inspection. And thus in the case to which I am referring Dr. Hughes Bennett, under whose care the patient was, guided by Ferrier's experiments, skilfully interpreted the palsies and convulsive movements which the man exhibited and deduced from them that a small tumour was lodged at one particular point in his "dome of thought," and was silently and relentlessly eating its way into surrounding textures. Not more surely do the fidgetings of the electric needle intimate their origin and convey a meaning to the telegraph clerk than did the twitchings of this man's muscles announce to Dr. Hughes Bennett that a tumour of limited dimensions was encroaching at a particular point of a particular fold or convolution of the brain—the ascending fronta! convolution on the right side.

Very brilliant diagnosis this, it may be remarked, and nothing more. A conclusion has been arrived at which, should it prove correct, will gratify professional pride; but as it cannot be confirmed or refuted until the poor patient is no longer interested in the matter, and can not be made the basis of any active interference, no great advance has been made after all, and vivisection has yielded only some barren knowledge. Until quite recently criticism of this kind would have been justifiable in a sense, but now it is happily no longer possible, for another series of experiments on living animals, undertaken by Professors Ferrier and Yeo, have proved that through our power of localizing brain lesions we may open a gateway for their removal or relief. The old notion that the brain is an inviolable organ with *noli me tangere* for its motto—a mysterious and secluded oracle of God that simply falls down and dies when its face is desecrated by intrusion—has been dissipated by these experiments; and we now know that under punctilious antiseptic precautions the brain, in the lower animals at any rate, may be submitted to various operative procedures without risk to life or fear of permanent injury. Emboldened by this knowledge, Dr. Hughes Bennett devised a way of helping his patient whose disease he had diagnosed with such remarkable exactitude, and gave him one chance, if he had the courage to embrace it, of saving his life and recovering his health.

The patient had the position in which he stood faithfully explained to him. He was told that he laboured under a malady which medicines were powerless to touch, and that if left unassisted he must die in a few months at latest, after prolonged sufferings similar to those which had already brought him to the verge of exhaustion, and which could be only partially alleviated by drugs; but that one outlet of escape, narrow and dangerous, but still an outlet, was open to him in an operation of a formidable nature and never before performed on a human being, under which he might, perhaps, sink and die, but from which he might, perhaps, obtain complete relief. The man, who had faith in his doctor and no fine-spun scruples about availing himself of the results of vivisectional discoveries, eagerly chose the operation. On the 25th ultimo accordingly, Mr. Godlee, surgeon to the University College Hospital, in the midst of an earnest and anxious band of medical men, made an opening in the scalp, skull, and brain membranes of this man at the point where Dr. Hughes Bennett had placed his divining finger, the point corresponding with the convolution where he declared the peccant body to be and where sure enough it was discovered. In the substance of the brain, exactly where Dr. Hughes Bennett had predicted, a tumour the size of a walnut was found—the tumour which Mr. Godlee removed without difficulty. The man is now convalescent, having never had a bad symptom, and full of gratitude for the relief afforded him. He has been discharged from the hospital free from much suffering, and there is a good prospect that he will be restored to a life of comfort and usefulness. In that case he will be a living monument of the value of vivisection. The medical profession will declare with one voice that he owes his life to Ferrier's experiments, without which it would have been impossible to localize his malady or attempt its removal, and that his case opens up new and far-reaching vistas of hopefulness in brain surgery. Many men and women will henceforth, there is reason to anticipate, be saved from prolonged torture and death by a kind of treatment that has been made practicable by the sacrifice, under anæsthetics, of a few rabbits and monkeys.

THE LATE GENERAL FLEURY.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—General Fleury's widow has received condoling messages from the Court of Russia, where her deceased husband was Ambassador. He was there on terms almost of good fellowship with the Czar. His high spirits and mental acuteness enabled him to dispel the fits of melancholy to which Alexander II. was subject. They often went in the same sledge to the forests near St. Petersburg to shoot wolves and bears. General Fleury, through his influence at the Russian Court, flattered himself that he would be able to make up a match between the Danish Princess Thyra and Prince Louis Napoleon. He strongly opposed the scheme of that ill-fated Prince to win popularity in France and England by serving as a volunteer in Zululand. After the tragedy there the General avowed himself a sceptic in politics and ready to accept any accomplished fact which the nation might sanction. The *Gaulois* states that in 1882 General Skobeleff was agreeably surprised to find how deeply pentrated Gambetta was with "Les Idees Napoleonniennes." This is true. General Skobeleff gave me an account of the interview. He did so under these curious circumstances. The General had been trying to show me that it was for the interest of Europe to emancipate by a Franco-Russian Alliance the whole Sclav race. He treated Austria as an almost negligible quantity, said that Italy would not commit herself to an offensive alliance until she saw who was likely to gain, and that the force of Germany was greatly overrated. I objected that there was one immense difficulty, namely, the intense reluctance of the whole nation to launch into a European war. If there was a war the Government and Chambers would be tossed over at the news of the first reverse. General Skobeleff replied that the hitch was there, and added, Gambetta again in power, with a strong *scrutin de liste* Government could pehaps get over this difficulty. I said, "I think not. You have no idea of the overpowering force of a revolutionary movement here, or of its spotaneity. Nothing could hold it down. And recollect that, although the Germans are hated by the working classes, it is not because of 1870, but because they swamp the labour market. All the proletariat is Internationalist." Skobeleff spoke then of Gambetta being not only a statesman but one of the rare men that France could boast of. I asked, "Have you seen him this time?" He said, "No," and, jumping up from his chair, walked about the room. I rose to go. At the door General Skobeleff astonished me by saying, "I have deceived you. It pains me to have done so. I have seen Gambetta. Come back, and I will tell you about it." I returned. The Russian general then related what had passed between him and Gambetta during his many interviews with him; of the attempts of the French statesman to restore patriotism in the upper grades of the army; of his conviction that military virtues could only be kept alive by campaigning practice; of the breadth of his foreign policy, which was almost identical with that which Napoleon proposed to Russia before the formation of the coalition against him. Gambetta, however, doubted of the military and financial strength of Russia. To clear away his doubts, Skobeleff took him to General Fleury, who was highly competent to deal with the subject. The French General said that Russia would not be equal to a long-sustained war, but that she had an immense frontier and troops massed along it which would fall with terrible weight on any next door neighbour. I was told this after the fall of the Gambetta Cabinet, and subsequently saw Gambetta leave Skobeleff's lodgings. When he found that, owing to the noise made at St. Petersburg and Berlin, and the timorous spirit in France, it was impossible to act with Russia, he determined to promote a forward colonial policy. Captain Rivière's death afforded an opportunity for him to exercise his immense though non-official influence. Germany encouraged the conquest of Tonquin, that enterprise being a surety that no war could be undertaken against her by France.

The Germans have no reason to be afraid that their great western neighbour will attack them so long as the Government is based on and is amenable to universal suffrage. The old-fashioned love of glory is dead. Nothing can be more unpopular than this war with China, which the Government must terminate speedily and successfully if it wishes to be victorious at the next elections.

MRS. WELDON'S METHODS OF LITIGATION.

THE trial of the action for assault brought by Mrs. Weldon against M. Riviere occupied nearly a month in hearing. The question at issue appeared to be one of the utmost simplicity. It was agreed on all hands that Mrs. Weldon, having been a performer at M. Riviere's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre in the autumn of 1879, and having taken a box for the series, was on two occasions refused access to her box and requested to leave the theatre; that she insisted upon her right to go to her box; and was forcibly turned out. When the court opened on the second day of the trial, Mr. Justice Wills asked Mrs. Weldon whether she could distinguish these facts from those in the perfectly well-known case of Wood *v.* Leadbitter. She answered that she had never heard of Wood *v.* Leadbitter; and the judge thereupon adjourned the trial for three weeks, in order to give her time to make herself acquainted with it. It was eventually resumed and lasted five full days more. Mrs. Weldon did not in the interval learn anything to shake the authority that had been quoted against her, and could only ask the jury to disregard the law therein laid down as a piece of obvious absurdity. It may therefore be worth while to point out that the decision in Wood *v.* Leadbitter, besides being undoubtedly good law, is not absurd; though it is a little surprising at first sight, and one can well understand that it might not appear the perfection of wisdom to a lady situated as Mrs. Weldon was when it was first brought to her notice. The decision in that case was, that a person who had bought a ticket for the Grand Stand at Epsom, and coming lawfully into the stand had been requested to leave it, and had refused to do so, and had thereupon been turned out, could not maintain an action for assault against the proprietor. This does not mean that the proprietor had him absolutely at his mercy, and could take his money and deprive him of his money's worth, without having to make him any compensation. The proprietor had made a contract by the sale of the ticket, and had broken it by not allowing the purchaser to stay where he had paid to come. That proposition is quite distinct from the question of tort; and the decision in Wood *v.* Leadbitter was that the proprietor of the stand had a right to prevent any one he chose from remaining in it, which right he enforced at his own risk in respect of any contract he might have made. All this Mrs. Weldon is said to have understood sufficiently well to bring an action for breach of contract against M. Riviere, for the same matters on which she based her action in tort. On the authority of this case Mr. Justice Wills held that there were only two questions for the jury: whether M. Riviere was in occupation of the theatre at the time of the alleged assaults; and whether any violence was used to Mrs. Weldon than was necessary to remove her from the theatre. On the second of these questions the jury found for the defendant, and on the first for the plaintiff; declaring that M. Riviere was not in occupation of the theatre, the only evidence on the subject being his uncontradicted statement that he was. The singularity of the verdict was further increased by the unusual event of the jury being unable to agree upon the amount of the damages.

It will readily be understood that the trial of these two questions could not legitimately occupy seven days. The time was filled up by the discussion of various matters pertaining to the parties and the differences between them; which Mr. Justice Wills declared to be wholly immaterial, and which he thought it his duty to allow to be discussed because both parties seemed anxious for the discussion. When the judge was prepared to sacrifice his own opinion so far as this, who can wonder that he was called upon to make a further sacrifice still? He was continually calling upon the plaintiff not to offend against various rules of procedure, and continually meeting with open disobedience. When Mrs. Weldon adverted to the rules of the Jockey Club and the Judge said they had nothing to do with the case, "That may be your opinion; but the Master of the Rolls won't think so," was the answer he got. On his rebuking this piece of impertinence, "the Court of Appeal" was substituted for "the Master of the Rolls" as glibly (and as effectively as if the Speaker of the House of Commons had ordered an Irish member to withdraw an offensive expression. At least three or four times in the course of her reply Mrs. Weldon—who must by this time be supposed to have some acquaintance with the elementary rules of legal procedure—deliberately attempted to introduce new matter, such as a diary of her own, of which no evidence had been or could be given; and finally, when not allowed in re-examination to put into a witness's mouth the answer she wanted him to give, she declared that it was "unfair" and "abominable," and herself made the forbidden statement to the jury. Nor was it only in the matter of transgressing against rules whose value an amateur lawyer might be pardoned for not understanding that Mrs. Weldon testified to her independence of judicial control. When a question was raised whether or not she had given evidence in a particular action tried before Baron Pollock, and it appeared from the judge's notes made at that trial that she had, she did not scruple to say that Baron Pollock had wilfully written down two pages of notes of her evidence when, in fact, she had not given any. It is a little surprising that juries should attach much weight to the evidence and the contentions of a person who can seriously advance such a proposition.

The judges have the fullest power of dealing with disobedience or disrespect to themselves of which any person may be guilty during the progress of business in court. They can in such cases inflict a summary punishment from which no appeal lies. No one would wish to see such powers hastily or intemperately used; but those entrusted with them ought not to forget their existence. In summing up the case Mr. Justice Wills said that, if he did not "sternly repress" such appeals to the jury to override the law by their verdict as that which Mrs. Weldon had made two minutes before, he should be "guilty of unpardonable weakness." But that is not the only sort of misbehaviour that will have to be sternly repressed before long, if the dignity and efficiency of the courts of law are to be maintained.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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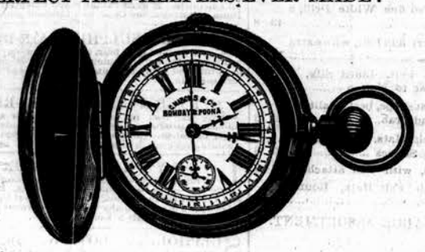

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